



M. M. Rin

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By <sup>Journal</sup> John Remy

# CATTLE-KEEPER'S Assistant;

OR

## COMPLETE DIRECTORY

FOR

Country Gentlemen, Farmers, Graziers, Earriers, CowKeepers,  
Horse Dealers, Carriers, &c.

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*For the Cure of every Distemper incident to*

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OXEN	▼	CALVES	▼	LAMBS	▼	DOGS.

WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THE SYMTOMS

Digested under their proper heads.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

### Strictures on the Management of Cattle,

In order to a healthy Propagation and Increase of their several species, and prevention of their maladies; also an account of the

### *Prices of Drugs and Compounds,*

when purchased from the best hand.

BY A GENTLEMAN FROM 40 YEARS EXPERIENCE.

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PRICE ONLY ONE SHILLING.







## OF HORSES.

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### DIRECTIONS TO BE OBSERVED

in the

### Choice of Horses.

**N**EVER bargain for a horse before you ride him, because he may start and stumble, though handsome to look on.— But first examine strictly, his teeth, eyes, legs, and winds; and then to know his age raise his upper lip with your finger and thumb; if his teeth shut close, he is young; but if they point forward, and the upper and under edges do not meet even he is old; and the longer the teeth are (the gums being dry and shrunk from them, looking yellow and rusty), the older he is,

If his eyes are lively and clear, and you can see the bottom, and the image of your face be reflected from thence, and not from the surface of the eye, they are good; but when muddy, cloudy, or coal black, they are bad.

If his knees are not broke, nor stand bending and trembling forward, (which is called knuckling), his legs may be good; but if he step short, and dig his toes into the ground, beware of a founder, or at least a contracted back finew.

If his flanke beat even and slow, his wind may be good; but if they heave double and irregular, or if (while he stands in the stable) he blows at the nostrils as if he had just been galloping, there are signs of a broken wind,

Next

Next enquire whether he bite, kick stop, or start. A horse may be found; though guilty of all four; and as they are not to be discovered by carefully looking on the horse, I refer you to his keeper concerning them.

A horse with thick shoulders, and a breast chest laden with flesh hanging forward and heavily projecting over his knees and feet, is fitter for a collar than a saddle.

Be careful not to buy a horse that is light bodied and fiery, because such soon destroys themselves. A horse is said to have a light body, when he is thin or slender in the flank. If the last of the short ribs be at a considerable distance from the haunch bone, though such a horse may have a tolerable body for some time, if he be much laboured, he will lose.

When you are buying, it is common for the owner to say in praise of his horse, that he hath neither splint, spavin, or windgall. To guard you against imposition, those three are thus described :

The splint is a fixed, callous excrescence or hard knob, growing upon the flat of the inside or outside (and sometimes both) of the shank bone, a little under, and not far from the knee and may be seen or felt.

The spavin is of the same nature, and appears in like manner on the shank bone behind, just below the hough.

The windgals are several small swellings, appearing a little above the fetlock joints of all the four legs. They seem (in foeling) to be full of wind or jelly; but these never lame a horse, whereas the splint or spavin always do. For their cure, look among the receipts at the end of the infection on horses.

To discover if a horse stumbles or starts——In mounting him, keep yourself in a profound calm, and let him neither feel your spurs, nor see your whip; when you are seated, go gently off with a loose rein, which will make him careless; and if he be a stumbler, he will shew it in a short time.

The best horse may stumble; but if a horse spring out  
when

when he stumbles, as if he feared your whip and spur, you may justly suspect him to be an old offender. A man should never strike a horse for stumbling or starting; for though the provocation be great, the fright of correction makes him worse.

*Description of the natural and acquired infirmities to which Horses are liable, and the methods of treating them,*

If a horse (as he stands in the stable) point one foot forwarder than the other, either before or behind, seeming to bear no weight on it, you may reasonably conclude he is not easy. If the shoe be the cause, the farrier can remove it presently; but if the foot be hot, being hurt by some unknown accident, then make the following poultice:

*The Turnip poultice.*

Take any sort of greens, such as lettuce, cabbage, mallow leaves, turnip tops or turnips themselves: boil them tender, squeeze the water out, and chop them in a wooden bowl, with two or three ounces of hog's lard or butter.

Put this poultice into a cloth, and his foot into it as hot as you can, let it remain on all night; this will soften the hoof; and in the farrier's paring, he will discover if he be prickled or bruised—if only bruised, one more poultice will cure him; but if wounded to the quick, open the hole with your penknife, and put to it the following ointment: which being kept on with dry tow, will draw out the gravel; and his foot, being put as before directed in a hot poultice, morning and evening, will be well in two or three nights.

*The Horse Ointment.*

Put into a clean pipkin, that holds about a quart, a lump of yellow rosin the size of a pullet's egg, to which add the same quantity of bee's wax, half a pound of hog's lard, two ounces of honey, half a pound of common turpentine, each in the order set down when the foregoing ingredient is melted, which should be done over a middling fire; keep them gently boiling, stirring them with a stick all the time. When the last is dissolved, take the pipkin off, (or the whole will

will rise into the fire in a moment), and put in two ounces of verdigrease finely powdered; then set it on again, and give it two or three wambles; after which strain it through a coarse sieve, and throw the dregs away.

This ointment is very good for a wound or bruise in the flesh or hoofs, broken knees, gauled backs, bites, cracked heels, melanders, or when you geld a horse, to heal him and keep the flies away.

The foregoing poultice will likewise cure a horse that is lame with a hole in his heel or hoof, occasioned by an over-reach of his hind foot, or tread of another horse, however deep the wound be, or though gravel be in it; as it will draw out the gravel, fill the wound with sound flesh, and cause the hoof to grow over it much sooner than any other method or medicine.

NOTE. All cuts, treads, and bruises, are cured by the poultice before-mentioned, not only safest but soonest, but without leaving any mark.

If a horse's legs and heels swell and crack, and become stiff and sore, wash them with hot water and soap, then prepare the foregoing poultice, and tie it on hot, letting it stay on all night. Feed him as usual, and offer him warm water. About three or four hours after he is put up for all night and fed, give him half an ounce of Ethiop's mineral, ditto of balsam of sulphur terrib, ditto of diapente, or powdered anniseeds, mixed and made into a ball with honey or treacle; and a pint of warm water in the stable, on account of the ball. A day or two after, take a pint of blood from his neck.

The above poultice being continued every night, and the ball three times, that is, every other night, it will cure a horse if he be young, and the distemper new; but if he be old, and has had it a long time on him, it will require further repetition. Take great care not to let him sweat during this operation, for it will retard the cure.

If you can get no sort of poulticing, then melt hog's lard, butter, or kitchen grease, in a sauce-pan, and with a rabbit's foot or rag dipped into it while very hot, grease his heels.

The melander is a crack in the bend of the knee, and the selander is a crack in the bend of hough; both which  
are



are cured by the same method, medicine, greasing and poulticing, which are used for swelled and crackled heels.

The quitter bone, grows above the top of the hoof on the hinder foot, and sometimes on the instep, just above the hoof on the side of the foot. To cure which, first, take up the vein of the small of the leg, on that side where the quitter bone is. After you have taken up the vein, let it bleed well, and put into the wound some butter and salt; then with a little tow or hurds, or a linen cloth, wound about the end of your instrument, search the bone to the bottom, and where you perceive the matter come out, there put in your instrument: When you have searched the wound and made it clean, put in some powder of mercury subline; then lay a little tow upon the top, with a linen cloth next, and a woollen cloth over all, tied, that it may not come off. Repeat this once a day, till the core of the quitter bone be removed, then heal it up with the following medicine. Take of honey one ounce, put into a pinking and when it begins to be hot, put in two drams of fine verdigrease in fine powder, and three or four spoonfuls of white wine vinegar, boil them together half an hour, then take it of the fire, and when cold, tip in a little fine tow, and put it into the wound, and laying on a little dry tow or hurds over that, cover all with a linen cloth, and bind it on with a string. Dress it thus once a day, till it begins to heal; after which, dress it once in two days.

If a horse happens to break his leg; first, set the bone together right in its place; then take of the best bole ammoniac finely powdered, and the whites of three new-laid eggs; mix them well together, and spread some of it smooth upon fine tow a little broader than the wound, lay it round splint is differently tight with some splinters, and let it remain on nine days (if it do well.)

The hanging hears, called by some lave ears, by others bangle ears, as a disgrace to a horse, and so disagreeable to a beholder, that they obscure every virtue; this is an infirmity proceeding from nature, which few farriers have endeavoured to understand, or know how to help but the industry of some has led them to find the true cause of it; and, after

ter trying many conclusions, to hit upon a certain cure, with which they have assisted many horses. The cure is as follows;

Place the horse's ears in the manner you desire they should stand, and then with two little boards three fingers broad, having long strings fixed on them, bind the ears so fast as that they may not stir. Betwixt the head and the root of the ear there will be found a quantity of wrinkled empty skin, which lift up with your finger and thumb, and with a pair of scissars clip away close to the head; after which, stitch the two edges of the skin close together with a needle and silk, and heal the sore with a salve made of turpentine, bee's wax, deer's suet, and honey, of each a like quantity, melted together. Which done, take away the splints that supported the ears, and the ears will remain upright and graceful.

Cramps or convulsions of the sinews, are violent contractions, either of members throughout the whole body, or particularly in one member. They proceed either from causes natural or accidental; if from natural causes they either come from too great fulness, or they proceed from the surfeit of meat or drink or the want of proper evacuation; when from emptiness they come from too much blood letting; too much purging, or too much labouring; all which fill the hollowness of the sinews with cold windy vapours, which are the only great causes of convulsions. If they come from causes accidental, then it is from some received wound, where a sinew is but half cut asunder, or only pricked, which presently causes a convulsion over the whole body. The signs of the disease are, the horse will rise up like back of a camel, or become like a bunt bow; his crupper will sink inward, his fore legs will stand close together, and his belly will be clung to back bone; when he lies down he is not able to rise, especially from a weakness in his hinder limbs.

This disease is frequent among horses, the cure for which is as follows:—First, sweat the horse, either by burying all, save the head in a dunghill; or by applying hot blankets doubled about each side of his heart and body; then after his sweat, anoint his body all over with oil of petroleum, which is much better than oil of bay or oil of cypress. Then give him to drink the following liquor, viz. Take one drachm of assafoetida, with anniseeds, seeds of fenugreek, and cummin seeds of each half an ounce; put these in a quart of strong white wine,  
and



and add to the composition three or four large spoonfuls of oil olive. Keep him warm after the drink, feed him with good bean, bread and warm mashcs made of ground malt and warm water, and his sinews will soon come to their former ability.

Again if the convulsion come accidentally, as by the prick or half cut of a sinew; then search for the wound sinew, and with a pair of shears clip it assunder, and the convulsion will cease. But if it be a cramp only, and so but in one member; then if you do but chafe or rub the grieved part with a hard wisp or hay rope, the pain will cease.

The mourning of the chine is a downright poverty of the flesh and blood, with the severity of the distemper (i. e. cold) brings on, and may be compared to the condition of a lean man in a consumption. But there is no such thing as a running of the spinal marrow of the nostrils, as may affirm, for the lesser that contains the spinal marrow is composed of the same coat that inclose the brain, and is continued from the brain without disjunction, through the neck and chine bones, till it ends in the dock, so that there is not the least communication between the spinal marrow and the nostril.—It is much the same in human bodies.

The glanders proceed from several repeated colds, such as are catched at winter grass, and which, by lying long upon the lungs and glands, currupt the blood and produce that unhappy consequence of running at the nostrils, for the cure of which look among the receipts at this section on horses.

Thin skinned horses, that have been well kept and clothed, should never be turned to grass above three months in a year viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, but thick-skinned horses have strong coats, which keep out the weather, and will if well fed, lie abroad all the year. Walking about to feed prevents stiffness in their limbs, and treading in the grass keep their hoofs moist and cool; however, they should have a hovel to come to at night, or when it snows or rains.

By no means purge a horse just taken from grass, for it dissolves or loosens some tender fat or humours which fall into his legs or heels, so that he rarely stands dry all the winter after. But after six days you may bleed him once, under a quart: and at night give him the anniseed cordial, mentioned in page 10, which is a gentle opener.

Whenever you purge a horse, for which you should have a good reason, let him not touch cold water, within or without till the day after it has done working, but give him as much warm water as he will drink, and let the following be the purge, viz. Aloes one ounce, jalap two or three drams, oil of cloves ten drops, made into a ball with honey.

A purge may work the first day, but commonly not till the second. I have known them lie three days in a horse, and work well off at last. However you should not stir a horse out of the stable till the purge has done working; for there is no need of exercise during the operation, since every purge will carry itself off if you keep the horse warm and supply him with warm mashes, and warm water as much and as often as he will drink.

When a purge work too long or too strong upon a horse, which will weaken him much, give him an ounce of Venice treacle in a pint of warm ale, and repeat it if needful, to blunt the force of the aloes.

If a horse lose his appetite, and the keeper be afraid of a surfeit, which is often attended with the grease, the farey, or both, the symptoms are the staring of the coat and hide-bound. The staring of the coat will soon appear: to prevent which, make the following cordial.

### *The Anniseed Cordial.*

Boil half a pound of anniseed in a quart of ale, pour it upon half a pound of honey into a bowl, brew it about till it be almost as cool as blood, then give it (with a horn) feeds and all.

Feed as usual; but keep your horse warm clothed, and give him warm water that night and next morning. A mash will do very well that night; and, lest the cordial should not have force enough to carry off the surfeit, give him (after all and just before bed-time) one of the balls, as directed in page 6.

When a horse that once looked fleet and fat, is brought to you with a staring-coat and holly flank, open his mouth, look on the roof, and if the gums next his fore-teeth are  
swelled

swelled higher than his teeth, it will hinder his feeding, and make him fall off his flesh—Let a smith burn it down with a hot iron, which is a complete cure for the lampas. If that be not the cause, you should never cease enquiring till you have found it.

When you intend to travel, hunt, &c. let your horse's feet be examined some convenient time before you set out, to see that his shoes are all fast, and sit easy on his feet; for on these depend the pleasure and safety of your journey.

If a horse cut either before or behind, look that his shoes stand not out with an edge beyond the hoof, and feel that the clinches lie close; but if his cutting proceed from intertering, that is, crossing his legs in his trot, then it is a natural infirmity, and can only be healed a little by care.

It is observed, that some horses carry a good belly on a journey, while others part with their food before it is well digested, and scour all away, which makes them so thin and lank, that they are ready to slip through their girths; these last are called washy. Such horses must be chiefly fed with dry meat, that is, oats and beans, and but seldom with bran. They also will eat as much or rather more than other horses; and you should feed them oftener, for being too soon empty they require it.

If you do not gallop a horse off his wind, I will venture to say, it is not a journey that hurts him, but your neglect of him when you dismount, which therefore you should carefully avoid.

When you end a day's journey, always see your horse fed as soon as you can at night, that he may go to rest; and he will be the fresher for it in the morning. And give two or three feeds rather than a large one, for so much at once will cloy him.

If the saddle bruise a horse's back, and make it swell, a greasy dish-clout laid on hot, and a cloth or rag over it, bound on for a quarter of an hour, and repeated once or twice will sink it; then wash it with a little water and salt, and this will cure it. But if the saddle press on the tender part, it should be altered.

To prevent stiffness, supple and wash his legs with greasy dish water, or hot water and soap, and do not take him out of the stable that night; but grease his hocks, and stop his

his feet with the following ball, which is safe and innocent, viz. Put two or three handfuls of bran into a sauce-pan, with as much grease of any kind as will moisten it: make it hot, and put a ball of it into each fore foot. Cover each ball with a little tow or straw, and put two splints to keep it on all night. But these balls are not necessary in winter, nor when the roads are full of water.

The above ball will likewise prevent a horse from taking cold or foundering after he has been rid hard upon a dry road in hot weather.

If at any time you perceive your horse faint, you may give him a pint of warm ale, with a quartern of brandy, rum, or geneva, in it, or an ounce of diapente. The last will comfort his bowels, drive out cold and wind, and cause him to carry his food the longer.

If a horse be taken with the gripes (which he will discover by often looking towards his flanks, by being unable to keep upon his legs, and by rolling and beating himself about, seemingly, as undoubtedly he is, in very great misery; do not bleed him, unless his breath be very hot, but cloth him warm immediately, and with a horn give him half a pint of brandy, and as much sweet oil, mixed; then trot him about till he be a little warm. This will certainly cure some horses. If it cures not yours, boil an ounce of beaten pepper in a quart of milk, and put half a pound of butter and two or three ounces of salt into a bowl or basin; brew these together, and give it pretty warm; it will purge him in about half an hour, and perhaps remove the fit. If it does not, omit half the pepper, and give him the same in quantity by way of clister, adding as it cools, the yolks of four eggs. If either of these have a good effect, you must nurse him up till he gets his strength again; but if neither will do, boil a pound of anniseeds in two quarts of ale, brew it upon a pound of honey; when it is almost cool enough, put in two ounces of diascordium, and give it with a horn at three doses, allowing but half an hour between each dose; if his fit abate, give him time to recover. But if all this do not give him ease, and you have a suspicion of worms or bots bred in his guts (which indeed may be the cause, for they sometimes fasten in the passage from the stomach into the



the great gut, and stopping it, torment him till he dies,) then give him two ounces of Æthop's mineral, made into a ball with an ounce of powder of anniseed and a spoonful of honey, which will cure him. But you must not give this to a mare with foal.

If you wrench a horses shoulder, which is commonly called a shoulder slip, mix two ounces of oil of spike, with one ounce of oil of swallows, and with your hands rub a little of it over his shoulders; then bleed him in a plate vein, and let him rest two days. This will cure a slight strain.

If he continues lame, put a round rowel to draw away the humours, about two inches below the point of the shoulder; but take care to keep off the plate vein, for if that he wounded, it will likely strike into his body, and mortify; this hath caused the death of several. After you have rowelled him, let him rest two days at least, till the rowel digest and run: when, though lame, you may walk him a little, but it must be very slow, and he will soon grow well. Remember to turn the rowel every morning after it runs. This experiment hath often been tried with great success.

A caution to prevent taking a clap in the back sinew for a shoulder slip, which very often happens.

If it be in the shoulder, he will draw his toe to the ground as he walks; if in the back sinew he will lift it off, and step short, though downright lame. There does not happen above one shoulder slip to fifty sinew strains.

### *Remedy for the glass in the back sinew.*

Take a spoonful or two of hog's lard, or rather goose grease, melt it in a sauce-pan, and rub it in the back sinew very hot, from the bend of the knee to the fetlock. Then make turnip poultice as directed in page 5. and tie it hot, and let it remain on all night; thus, first tie the cloth about the fetlock, then put in the poultice, and raise the cloth and the poultice together, till you get it above the bend of the knee, twisting the list or string about his legs as you rise, and fasten it above the knee. Take it off in the morning, and put on a fresh one; at night do the same. Two or three of these poultices will cure a new strain, five or six an old one.

If the horse has been lame a long time, the sinew will be contracted; but this poultice will relax it.

The same poultice will also cure the fetlock of a horse that is cast in his halter, by repeating it till it be well.

If a horse be strained in the stifle, which is a little bone on the thigh bone, above the inside bend of the hough, the turnip poultice mentioned in page 5, will infallibly cure it: and though the situation make it difficult, the poultice may be kept on with a few yards of lilt.

If it be not well, or much amended in three or four days, examine his hip; perhaps he may be hip-shot; but that must be cured by a rowel, because you cannot fasten a poultice on that part. First rub his hip with the two oils above mentioned for a shoulder slip; then put a round rowel about three or four inches below the large cavity which receives the head of the thigh bone, and when it begins to digest, turn the rowel every morning. After a week or ten days, take it out, and keep the lips of the wound moist with hog's lard, that it may heal the smother.

### *Remedy for a broken wind.*

Mix linseed and fenugreek seeds frequently in his corn, and sometimes those of fennel, carraways and anise; and boil in his water three or four handfuls of barley, with a little liquorice or honey dissolved in it; but you must not often use the liquorice. Exercise him more or less every day, but let it be moderately, and when the weather is clear.

If a horse be at any time seized with oppression and more than ordinary difficulty of breathing, he should have a vein opened in the flank, or the inside of the thigh, from whence may be taken a small quantity of blood but this may only be done when there is an absolute necessity for it; or the following ball may be given and continued with great success, viz. Take myrrh and gum benzion, of each four ounces; gum arabic, the roots of orrice, round bithwort, and the shavings of hartshorn of ivory, of each two ounces; ganangal the zedoary, of each an ounce; fennel seeds, cummin seeds, & fenugreek, of each an ounce and a half. Let these be beat  
into



into fine powder, and make it into a stiff paste with honey of syrup of coltsfoot. Then work into the whole an ounce of the common ballam of sulphur, and let it be made into balls the size of a walnut, whereof one is to be given every morning and afternoon, an hour before watering time.

Never let a horse stand too long without exercise, as it fills his belly too full of meat; and his veins too full of blood, and from hence often proceeds the staggers.

### *A cure for the staggers.*

If the horse be strong, take a pint of blood from his neck; then open one of the thigh veins, and from thence take a quart. If the disease be simple, this will cure him. But keep him afterwards, to a moderate cleansing diet; and by degrees harden him with exercise. If he be weak, bleed him less in proportion. After which use the following clyster, viz. Boil two ounces of the scotia of the liver of antimony, made into a fine powder, in five pints of beer; after five or six warms, remove it from the fire, adding a quarter of a pound of butter or hog's lard, and give it him two or three times, if he will bear it, and it will cure him. Rub him well down, and give him warm water during his course of physic.

If the mad staggers, a horse will foam white at the mouth, have a blue film over his eyes, appear to be dull headed, and disposed to wander much about.

### *A cure for the mad staggers.*

Bleed the horse in both the neck veins, and in the third furrow of the palate of his mouth, within one or two days after the complaint. You may likewise run an awl into the gristle of his nose, somewhat above his nostrils. The bleeding of the mouth and nose will ease the pain of the head—Then take a handful of rue or herb de-grace, three cloves of garlic, of salt and vinegar a spoonful of each, of aqua vitæ, two spoonfuls: bruise all these well together, and put one half of it into one ear, and the other half into the other, with a little wool after it; then tie, or stitch up with a needle  
and

and thread, the ears fasten with two little garters. Soon after fume it at the nostrils thro' a funnel, with garlic heated in a mortar, and mastich and frankincense mixed together, of these make pallets as big as a bullet, and lay them on a chaffing-dish of hot coals, and the smoak will go up through the funnel into the head, and greatly comfort and cleanse the brain. Fume his head three times a day, till you see him mend; then give him the water of white poppies which may be had at any apothecary's, at each nostril a pint and a half. This will cause him to sleep. Let him stand in a warm dark room, where he may see no light; give him oats and mashes of ground malt and cold water to drink.

The true and only use of rowels is to dissolve hard swellings discharge and cool wounds and bruises, to draw off and divert humours that lodge only between the flesh and the skin; and therefore they will never cure the grease or farcy, of which I shall here give a description.

Heats and colds thicken blood, and (the veins being too full) it either turns to the grease, and vents at the heels or frush; or wanting circulation, stagnates and corrupts in the veins, so breaks through veins, skin and all, into the buds of the farcy.

Most people imagine that the farcy lies between the flesh and the skin; but therein, I think they are mistaken. For before the buds break out, the veins cord: which strongly suggests, that the distemper hath its origion in the blood, because there is its first appearance. Take a pint of blood, from a horse whose veins are corded any where about him, and it will shew its corruption as soon as it is cold. But bleeding checks the distemper, whereas if you dont bleed, it would break out of every part about him, from his ears to the soles of his feet, even the corner of his eyes, his yard, and the very inside of his hoofs, or whenever there are any blood vessels. These are demonstrations, that the distemper does not lie in the skin, but in the veins.

*A cure for the scarcin or farcy.*

First, bleed the horse, then take two drams of red precipitate in fine powder, and make it into a ball with one ounce  
of

of Venice treacle; which give, and after it the following drink, viz. Take of rue two handfuls; roots of madder, sharp pointed dock, of each four ounces; chips of guaiacum wood, sassafras, of each two ounces; boil them in two quarts of stale beer to three pints. Then strain it. Dress the knots with arsenic, and repeat the ball and drink every third or fourth day for three doses.

Or, take half an ounce of Roman vitriol, boiled in a pint of chamber lye, with twopennyworth of turpentine, two pennyworth of bole ammoniac, and a handful of rue. Give it inwardly, and repeat the dose if requisite.

### *Ball for the greafe.*

Take liver of antimony, gum guaiacum, fenugreek leeds, and parsley seeds, of each four ounces, powdered fine, molasses as much as is sufficient, to make them into a paste.— Give the horse the quantity of a hen's egg every morning; exercise him well after it, and give him warm water the days he takes them.

Never ride a horse out of a warm stable into a horse pond at an unseasonable hour, either too early or too late, for by that means he may take a great cold.

Sometimes, upon taking a great cold, a large swelling, as big as one's arm from the elbow to the sheath, will rise on both sides of his belly. When it so happens, take if you can (for the swelling may hinder) half a pint of blood, or thereabout, from the spur vein on each side; then cloath him warmer than usual, and give him the anniseed cordial, seeds and all, as directed in page 10. Repeat it for a day or two, using at the same time such other attention as is proper for a horse that has just taken cold. If the swelling continue, and corruption gather in it, you must let it out with a phleme. He will grow well as the cold goes off.

After a day or two, you perceive a running at his eyes, and a little gleeing at his nostrils; you may expect to hear him cough. In that case take a pint of blood from his neck in a morning, and at noon give an additional feed, to make amends for the loss of blood. At night give him a mash over

and above his usual allowance. The next night give him the anniseed cordial, as before.

If his cough continue three days, you must take another pint of blood from his neck; and, to keep it from his lungs, give him, just before you go to bed, Inquorice powder one ounce, sweet oil a spoonful, Ethiop's mineral an ounce, balsam of sulphur an ounce, made into a ball with a little honey. Clothe and keep him warm, give the ball also next night, and this will be sufficient to remove any fresh contracted cold or surfeit.

Feel between his jaws, and if his kernels are swelled, three or four turnip poultrices, as mentioned in page 5, will dissolve them; but continue the anniseed cordial till he be well.

When a horse has taken cold, it sometimes falls into his eyes, which you will know by a running or thick glare upon them. In order to remedy this, put your hand to his nostrils, and if you find his breath hotter than usual, it will then be necessary to take a little blood from the neck, that is, a pint or a quart at most, unless it be very thick and very hot. It is safer to take a gallon at five or six bleedings, than two quarts at once, for it robs him of animal spirits too much.

Always bleed a horse in a pint or quart pot, for when you bleed at random upon the ground, you never can know what quantity you take, nor what quality his blood is of. And, from such violent methods used with ignorance, proceeds the death of a great number horses.—A pint of blood for the first time is enough, and you may repeat that as you see occasion; but you cannot easily restore the blood and spirits you may have been too lavish of.

But to return to the eyes. After you have taken a pint of blood from the horse, get a quartern loaf hot out of the oven, cut away the crust, and put the soft inside into a linen bag large enough to cover his forehead and temples, press it flat, and bind it on by way of a poultice, as hot as may be, without scalding; at the same time fasten something of a cloth about his neck to keep his throat warm.—Let the poultice stay on till it be almost cold, then prepare the following eye-water, viz. Into half a pint of rose or spring water put a dram of tutty finely prepared, a dram of  
sugar



sugar of lead. With a feather put a drop into each eye morning and evening.

The next day, if needful, repeat the poultice, and for want of a hot loaf, at any time, make the poultice of bread boiled in milk, but continue the eye-water till you see amendment. The turnip poultice mentioned in page 5, will serve on this occasion, taking particular care to put no grease to it. Never blow powders into the eyes of horses, always use liquids.

If a film grow over the eye, put a scruple of white vitriol, and a scruple of roche allum, both finely powdered, into half a quartern of spring water, and with a feather let fall a drop into each eye morning and evening. This will eat it clean off in three days or thereabouts.

If a horse's eye-lids are swelled, and the insides of them turned outward, being at the same time very red, and as if it were full of blisters, though the ball of the eye be at the same time very sound and good, keep him very warm with a hood of linen cloth upon his head, and then anoint his eyes twice a day with white sugarcandy, honey, and white rose-water; and in two or three days they will turn into their places. Then bleed him well in the neck, for it is bad blood, and a cold rheum which occasions this distemper being settled in the head. Do not clip or meddle with the blistering bladders, or any part of the eye, lest you put out the horse's eye, and thereby endanger his life, or at least cause him to be blear-eyed.

If you would know when a horse is in a fever. There is a pulse a little above the knee, on the inside of the leg, which may be felt in thin skinned horses; but the surest way is to put your hand to the nostrils, and discover it by the heat of the breath. There is a time in some fevers when it is dangerous to bleed or purge; and then clysters are of excellent use; nay, absolutely necessary. But not one in a thousand will take the trouble to relieve the poor sick creature in that way. However, the following clyster, in a fever, which is as good as any, with a little trouble, is recommended to a humane keeper. Get a pipe at a pewterer's, in the first place, eight or ten inches long, with a bore large enough to receive the end of your finger, and a rim at one end, that what you tie may not slip off: then  
boil

boil a spoonful of oatmeal in two quarts of water, together with two ounces of sena, and add half a pound of brown sugar, half a pint of sweet oil, and a handful of salt. And having provided a bladder that will contain the above quantity, and tie its neck to the pipe, pour the clyster with a funnel, through the pipe into the bladder, and give it blood warm, setting the horse's hinder parts highest. Keep him quiet in the stable till he void it. The longer it stays with him the better.

If in bleeding at any time you miss the vein, do not strike your phleme a second time in the same place, because it will likely make the neck swell, and prove troublesome in the cure. But the extravasated blood will infallibly make the neck swell, and the jugular vein rot quite away from the orifice up to the jaw bone, and downward almost to the shoulder, which may prove the loss of a horse: therefore you should take care in the pinning, that you leave not a drop of blood between the flesh and the skin. The turnip poultice mentioned in page 5, makes the best cure.— And if the neck be extremely bad, to help the poultice, you must put a small hair rowel two or three inches below the hard swelling, and continue a repetition of the poultice morning and evening till it be well. Thus, easily, the complaint, called a swelled neck, may be removed, which causes many a horse a long fit of illness.

When you dock a horse, never put under his tail the knife or instrument with which it is to be cut off; because you must then strike the tail, which will bruise it, and cause it to mortify; and hence the death of so many horses which die with docking. But lay his tail next the block, and at one blow drive the knife through the joint if possible; and let one stand ready with a hot iron to sear the end of the dock, and stop it from bleeding.



The foregoing arrangement contains the common accidents and diseases that happen to horses, and by attending carefully to the medicine and regimen above proposed for the cure of them, a speedy recovery may generally be depended on. For those misfortunes which human foresight cannot



not guard against, a deal of relief may be obtained, by compairing any new disaster with some similar complaint already mentioned, and the effects of remedies appointed for the cure of it.

I shall now close this section of horses with a few approved receipts; some of which are therein referred to; others respect diseased so well as known to need no particularizing; and the rest have their use and manner of application properly explained.



## RECEIPTS.

*For the grease, surfeits, loss of appetite, cough, shortness of breath, purifying the blood, and fattening tired and wasted horses.*

**G**IVE the horses two ounces of liver of antimony, that is crocus metallorum, unwashed, in oats and bran moistened, every morning for twenty days together.

*For the mange.*

Anoint the back bone with mercurial ointment every other day three times, and give the horses liver of antimony.

*For costiveness.*

Give a clyster of broth with four ounces of soap, and a handful of salt dissolved in it.

*For a scouring.*

Take milk, water, strong cinnamon water, of each half a pint; venice treacle, diascordium, of each an ounce; red coral prepared, half an ounce; mix and give it.

*For a pestilential fever.*

Take milk water, and plague water, of each half a pint; venice treacle, and diascordium, of each an ounce; of diaphoretic

aphoretic antimony half an ounce, and two drams of snake-root powdered; mix and give it.

*A water for inflamed eyes.*

Take half a pint of spring water, and to that put the quantity of a horse bean of white copperas, with which wash the eyes. This is of great use.

*To cure the pole evil, and swelled neck from bleeding.*

Take ointment of marshmallows, four ounces; mercury sublimate, corrosive in fine powder, half an ounce; mix and apply it to the part.

*For a rheum or defluëtion of the eyes.*

Rowel the horse on both sides of his neck, and give him liver of antimony.

*For the heat in a horse's mouth.*

Bleed him in the roof of his mouth, and when he has champed five or six minutes upon his blood, wash his mouth with white wine vinegar and salt; and after that rub it with syrup of blackberries. Repeat the unction of syrup two or three days, two or three times a day.

*For the canker.*

Take of red sage, a handful; honey, four ounces; boil them in one pint of vinegar, then strain it, and add allum, white vitriol powdered, of each half an ounce; bole ammaniac, one ounce; and apply it to the part gold.

*For a blotch or imposthume.*

Take barley meal and as much fourthernwood dried and beat to powder, and mix them together with the yolks of eggs for a salve; which, laid on the swelling, will ripen, break, and heal it.

*For a wound.*

Mix tallow and turpentine together, than which, nothing is better to heal a wound in a horse.

*For a lax or flux.*

Take a quart of strong beer, and boil it in half a dram of the shells or the coverings of the pomegranate fruit well dried and beat into powder; to this you may add half an ounce of dill seed, and as much fenugreek seed. Pass the dose thro' a sieve, and give it warm.

*To carry off the glanders.*

Take a quart of old strong beer, cut a quarter of a pound of figs into it, with two ounces of liquorice sliced; boil them together add a dram of flour of ginger, and the same quantities of elecampane and pepper well powdered; when they are well boiled, put in a quarter of a pound of treacle, and as much fresh butter, with the yolks of two eggs, mixing all well together. Give this to a horse warm, and keep him warm.

*To dissolve and bring away the glanders.*

Take of sack one quart, or for want thereof strong beer, figs, four ounces well sliced, and two ounces of sliced liquorice; boil them well together, and then put in ginger, elecampane, and pepper of each one dram in powder. When it is boiled enough, add treacle and butter, of each five ounces, and the yolks of two new laid eggs beat well together. Give it lukewarm, and order the horse as needful.

*To bring away the glanders, when rotted and brought to supphoration.*

Take of the best and sharpest white wine vinegar, put in three whole eggs, let them lie twenty-four hours, then beat them well together, shells and all, and give it the horse.— You may give this two or three mornings, more or less, as you see necessary, and it will clear off the glanders.

*For the stranguary.*

Take half an ounce of anniseeds beaten fine in a marble mortar, one handful of parsley roots, or in lieu of them, half an ounce of parsley seeds powdered; boil these in a quart of old strong beer, and when it is strained off, add a dram of fine oyster-shell powder, and give the mixture warm.

*For the dropsy.*

Bleed the horse in the neck vein, and anoint his fore legs with train oil; then turn him to grafs, having first given him the following dose, viz. A gallon of strong beer set over the fire till the scum rise, which take off; then put in a handful of wormwood with the stalks, and boil it to a quart; strain and mix it with three ounces of treacle, and an ounce and a half of long pepper, or grains of paradise, finely powdered. Stir the composition till they be barely warm, then give it.

*An ointment for a strain in the coffin joints.*

Take hog's lard, bole ammoniac in fine powder, black soap, and new oil, of each four ounces; put them all into a skillet, and boil them together a little while, stirring it all the time. Keep it in a gallipot. When you use it heat it with a hot bar of iron, and rub it in well with your hand once a day, till you find amendment.

*A charge for ditto.*

Take black pitch, Burgundy pitch, and common turpentine, of each two ounces; and mix them together; and when they are melted and incorporated, lay on with a spatula round the joint, as well as the horse can well bear it, and clap on cloths all over it, while it is hot. When this pills off, lay on another if there be occasion.

*The running of the reins.*

Take of common turpentine one pound, and put to it so much of bole ammoniac and liquorice, both in fine powder, with wheat flour, as will make the whole into a stiff paste. When you have occasion to use it, roll it out between your hands, and break from it the bigness of a small wash ball, and give the horse three of them morning and evening upon the end of a stick, or in a hornful or two of strong beer, till you find the flux of seeds stopped, which will be in about a week or fortnight's time at farthest: but purge him very well, and cleanse his body before you give him the above, which will greatly assist in perfecting the cure sooner and better.

*To clear a rheum from the eye.*

Take fresh butter and salt, of each a like quantity, mix them well



well together, and put of it a piece about the size of a small walnut into the horse's ear on that side where the rheum is (but if the rheum be in both eyes, put it into both ears) and it will dry up the rheum, and clear his eyes. But observe, you must sew up his ears close, or else he will shake it out.

*To cure a bite or stroke on the eye.*

Take honey, ginger, in very fine powder, and the juice of celandine, of each a like quantity; mix them well together, and put a drop into his eye with a feather twice a day.

*For the splint, shavin, curb, or any hard swelling.*

Take nerve ointment four ounces, mercury sublimate corrosive in fine powder half an ounce, camphire two drams, dissolved in oil of Criganum half an ounce, mix and apply it to the part every other day. For the curb, you must leave out the mercury sublimate, and apply it every day.

*For a dry husking cough, that causes a horse to cast out the filth or corruption at his nostrils.*

Take a head of garlic, and pill every clove very clean, then put them into a linen cloth, and boil it in a quart of milk, till the garlic becomes tender; take it off, and strain it till you can squeeze the garlic hard and the juice out; set it to cool, then put to it honey and molasses, of each half a pound, and give it blood-warm.

*Balls for the worst of colics in horses.*

Take a quarter of an ounce of cloves, one ounce of the flower of rosemary powdered; white tartar, seeds of fennugreek, diapente, syrup of coltsfoot, and honey of each two ounces, wheat flour as much as is sufficient to make these into a paste. Give a ball of this in the morning fasting, and ride the horse after it.

*For the bloody flux, or staling of blood.*

Take three pints of new milk, and boil in it, over a gentle fire, five ounces of isinglass, which, when dissolved, will so thicken the milk, that it will look like cream; then

D

strain

strain it through a sieve, to take out the dross of theisinglass that remains behind undissolved, and give it to your horse lukewarm fasting. Twice or thrice giving will cure him.

*To cause a Horse to stale freely.*

Take the bigness of a large walnut of cattle soap, dissolve it in a quart of warm beer, with two ounces of bruised parsley seed. Give this to the horse, and ride him moderately after it, then set him up warm.

*To cure the Vives.*

Take black pepper one ounce in fine powder, hog's lard a spoonful, the juice of a handful of rue, and two spoonfuls of vinegar; mix them well together, put some into the horse's ears, and tie and stitch them close; then let him bleed in the neck and temple veins.

*A drench for the Megrims.*

Take of the tops of rosemary about three ounces chopped small, and work them into a quarter of a pound of sweet butter, break it in pieces, and roll it into several small balls as big as walnuts, then holding up the horse's head, put them gently down his throat, and ride them easily about half an hour, that his medicine may work. This is good for a horse in flesh. After you have given him a gentle sweat, the ball will clear his stomach and bowels, and at the same time help his head. This must be given to a horse fasting, early in the morning.

*For the colt evil, and shedding of the seed.*

For the colt evil, take the powder of anniseed and leaves of botany, equally proportioned, and stamp them with white wine, till they come to a thin paste; with this mixture anoint the part, and it will cure that imperfection in the yard.

But if a horse shed his seed, then take Venice turpentine and sugar mixed together, and give him every morning a ball, until the flux be stopped: if you add a little of the inner bark of oak, it is very good, or the powder of an acorn is still better. This distemper commonly happens in August, and in very hot weather in May.

*For bladders in the mouth.*

The cure is, to open them with a lancet; then pressing out the



the corruption, wash the fore place three or four times a day with warm allum water, in which some red sage and a little honey have been boiled.

*For bloody rifts in the palate of the mouth.*

First wash the fore place with vinegar and salt till it be raw; then take honey well mixed with the powder of jet, and rub it upon the sore, and it will soon heal it. Or, boil a handful of inner bark of elm in a pint and a half of spring water, till it come to half the quantity, add then a little honey to the decoction, and use it warm twice or thrice a day.

*For the chords in a horse.*

Take of diapente half an ounce, powder of aniseed one ounce, saffron powdered half a dram, honey an ounce and an half, fresh butter two ounces, strong beer three gills, the sharpest vinegar a gill; heat these and mix them over the fire, till the butter and honey are melted. Give this milk warm to the horse fasting. Then walk him a little, and when he is warm, set him up, and tie him upon the bit five or six hours; then clothe and litter him up warm, and give him a little hay first, and then a mash, but no water of any sort that night. The next day in the morning give him another mash, and about nine or ten o'clock warm water and bran; and continue this practice four or five days. Then cut him; and in that operation, observe that he must be cut at the very bottom of the breast, where you see the vein: under which vein lies the great sinew. When you see where the vein lies, draw the skin aside which covers it, and cut that part of the skin an inch or more, just upon the vein; then with the cornet horn point, make a little way, and you will see a blue film lie over the vein, which chase with the cornet to pieces till you see the vein, and then draw the vein aside with the cornet-horn, and putting the point of the corner under the sinew, raise it above the skin, then cut it immediately quite asunder, and let it go. Put a little butter and salt into the wound, and heal it up with common turpentine and tallow mixed together.—Walk the horse an hour at a time, twice a day, for five or six days; and if you find that with the first drink, the cold breaks at his nostrils, then give him the same again, at three or four days distance between each drink, and order him as directed at first.

*For a strain.*

Take hog's lard, nerve oil, bole ammoniac, and castile soap, of each one pound; boil them well together, stirring them till the composition be cold. Keep this in a pipkin for use. When you have occasion, anoint the place affected with this unguent warm, rubbing it well in.

*Remedy for staling of blood.*

This distemper comes from some strain. So soon as you discover it, bleed the horse, and give him some styptic liquor (which may be had at any apothecary's) about a large spoonful in a pint of strong beer; and these means will bring him to order.

*For a pain in the kidneys, for the stone.*

Take a handful of maidenhair, steep it for twelve hours in a quart of strong beer, and give it the horse to drink it every morning till he be well, adding to every draught about ten drops of spirits of turpentine.

*For the spleen.*

Take of agrimony one handful, boil it in the water which the horse is to drink morning and evening; then chop the leaves small, and mix them well with fresh butter to be made into balls, of which give two or three at a time in the manner of pills, with a horn of strong beer after each ball.

*For the cholic, or belly-bound.*

Take of dill or fennel a handful, or in the room of these herbs take an ounce of the seeds of either of them, with a quart of malt fresh ground, and boil them in the water you give your horse to drink. But if he cannot dung with this, you should boil in his water one handful of fenugreek, and it will loosen his body and bring him to order.

*For an impostume in the ear.*

Take one handful of sorrel, and wrap it in a burdock leaf, let this roast in hot embers till the sorrel is softened; apply this as hot as possible to the imposthumated part within the ear, shifting it every day till it hath ripened and broke it.

*A gangrene and mortification.*

Take of St. John's wort, common wormwood, of each two handfuls; centuary, camomile flowers, of each one handful; bay berries, six ounces; wood ashes, one pound; boil these in six quarts of water to a gallon; strain, and add to the decoction, spirits of wine, one quart; camphire, one ounce, dissolve in four ounces of spirits of turpentine. Bathe the parts with woollen cloths dipped in this fomentation, and apply the cloths hot.

*An excellent, true, and well approved medicine for any cold, dry cough, shortness of breath, purrsiness, or broken winded.*

The first is, take of tar, three spoonfuls, of sweet butter as much, beat and work them well together with the fine powder of licoras, anniseeds, and sugar-candy, till it be brought to a hard paste; then make it in three round balls, and put into each ball, four or five cloves of garlic, and so give them to the horse, and warm him with riding, both before and after he hath received the pills, and be assured that he be fasting when he takes it; and fast at least two hours after he hath taken it.

*A blood spavin.*

Take up the vein above and below the swelling, then open the tumour in the middle.

*A cure for the quitter.*

Dress the sore with powder of mercury sublimate.

*A drench for feeble or faint horses, and for such as are frequently attended with coldness or shivering.*

Take leaves of cowslips, hyssop, hart tongue, and liverwort, of each a hanful, chopped small; add to these the roots of birthwort, gentian, and elecampane dried, to which add long pepper, so that when they are beaten and powdered there may be an equal quantity of each. i. e. so much of each sort as may fill a common spoon. Mix these well together, put to them an ounce or two of common treacle, or else a spoonful of honey, and boil them in a quart of strong beer till the liquor be reduced to a pint. Strain it and give it to the horse milk-warm. This drink, as it will make the horse dry, will perhaps make him loose his appetite for eating;

ing; but if you perceive this, give him a warm mash. You may repeat the drench two or three times, resting three days between each, and keep the horse in a warm stable on the days he takes the drench.

### *To make cordial Balls.*

Take aniseeds, cummen seeds, fennugreek seeds. carthamust seeds, Grains of Paradise, coltsfoot, turmeric, juniper, berries in fine powder, of each two ounces; flower of sulphur elecampane powder, of each two ounces, juice of liquorice dissolved on the fire in half a pint of white wine, six ounces; chemical oil of aniseeds, one ounce; honey, half a pound, and molasses as much as will make the whole into a stiff paste.

### *Of bone Spavin in Horses.*

It is to be observed, that these kind of bony excrescences must either be nipped in the bud, or they will soon become of such firmness and solidity that they will not yield to one thing or other; but before they become of too hard a nature, may be made to yield to the following remedies. First shave off the hair, and then rub the part well with some of the best oil or origany, rum, and spirit of salammoniac, of each equal parts mixed together, after which clap on the following plaister: Take blistering plaister, two ounces; vinegar, half an ounce: gum euphorbium, two drams; and of corrosive sublimated mercury, forty grains. The plaister being melted with a very gentle heat, a little before it hardens, sprinkle in and mix the gum euphorbium and corrosive sublimated mercury, both reduced to a very small powder, then add the vinegar, and mix the whole together. Apply this warm, thick spread, either upon the double cloth or leather, and bind it on for some time till it offers to come off easily, after which heal the wound with the following ointment: Take ointment of gum eleima, yellow and green basil con, of each two ounces, melt them together, and dress the wound with a plaister of this, applied warm once a day, and bind it on. After the wound is healed, shave the part again and apply the following plaister: quicksilver, two ounces; and of liquid storax, one dram. Rub the quicksilver with the storax in a mortar, to an entire incorporation of the quicksilver, then add by degrees the gum armoniac melted



a little before it is cold, and mix them carefully. Let the whole serve for three plaisters, to be applied warm, spread upon leather, and renewed once in fourteen days; bind it on, and shave away the hair each time. After the use of these plaisters rub the part well once a day with the following ointment. Take opium, two drams; camphire, half an ounce; dissolve them by rubbing in a mortar, with one ounce of spirit of wine, which is to be added by a little at a time; then add of spirit of sal ammoniac, two ounces; liniment of soap and ointment of marshmallows, of each four ounces. Mix and make an ointment, to be kept covered with a bladder.

The horse, while under this treatment, ought to have his full liberty at grass, or some other roomy place.—These medicines are extremely penetrating, resolvent, and anodine: they stop the growth of these bany excrescences, reduce their protuberances, and free the part from pain and stiffness.

*For the Pheltric in Horses.*

Take green oil, and ointment tripharmacum, of each one pound; camphire, two ounces, dissolved in ten ounces of ætherial oil of turpentine; spirit of sal-ammoniac and liniment of soap, of each four ounces: mix and keep it close covered for use. Clip the hair close off from all the swelled parts, and rub some of this mixture well in once a day, and an hour after each anointing heat the parts a little with a brick made hot, after that rub the parts well with an hair cloth. During this treatment the horse is to be kept warm, and to have exercise every day, with warm water given him, and to have every other night six ounces of the flower of sulphur, mixed in three pints of milk and water, in which an handful of the inner bark of elder and four ounces of broom ashes have been boiled and strained off; likewise every morning one ounce of antimony, and half an ounce of winter's cinnamon, both in fine powder, is to be given him amongst some scalded bran. If any of the parts break into wounds, dress them daily with the ointment tripharmacum.

*For strains in the Coffin-joints of Horses or any other Part.*

Take spirit of wine, camphorated, two ounces; ætherial oil of turpentine and liniment of soap, of each one ounce; spirit

spirit of sal ammoniac, and tincture of opium, of each three drams mixt. Bathe the part well with the mixture once a day, and let the horse have rest at grafs. This after bleeding, will seldom fail to answer expectation, and free the part from pain.

N. B. In two ounces of rectified spirits of wine, dissolve three drams of camphire; but do not take it camphorated by the apothecary, for that will have too little camphire in it.

*For a bony excreffion on any part of a horse.*

Take the root of elecampane well cleansed, and wrap in a paper, and roast it as you roast a warden in hot embers, and lay it on as hot as the horse can suffer it, (for you must not scald him) after you have rubbed and chafed the excreffion, clap this thereto, and bind it on hard, and in once or twice dressing, it will not consume the excreffion; also in a morning and evening you must rub the excreffion with the oil of origanum, which will consume away the hardness,

*The repairing of a broken hoof.*

Take of garlick heads seven ounces, of herb-grafs, three handfuls; toborew grease, two pounds; mingle all together, and anoint the horse's hoof therewith.

*A hard swelling on any part of a horse.*

Take a wax candle and burn the swelling till you scarify the skin, then take a piece of leather, somewhat larger than the swelling, and having pricked it all over with the point of your knife, spread thereupon, thick shoe-makers' wax, then warming it upon a few coals, lay it upon the swelling, and remove it not till it fall off or breaks, then renew it with the same, for it will heal again with a plaster of the above wax after it is burst.

*To take off a bone shavin.*

Beat the bone with a bleeding-stick, and afterwards rub it well, then anoint it with the oil of orugany, tie a wet cloth about it, and with a hot brick soak in the oil till it is dry.

*A purge*

*A purge for a horse,*

Take one ounce of alloways, three drams of jallap, half an ounce of cream of tarter, one dram of calomel, half an ounce of ginger, one ounce of fyrup of buckhorn, and mix all together into balls.

Another true and well approved medicine for any cold, dry cough, shortness of breath, purpsiness, or broken winded.

The second is, take of the white fat or lard of bacon, a piece four fingers long, and almost two fingers thick both ways then with your knife making many holes in it, stop it with as many cloves of garlic as you can conveniently get into it, then rolling it in the powder of liquorice, anniseeds, fugarcandy and brimstone, and equally mixt together, give it your horse fasting in a morning, at least twice a week continually, and ride him after it and be sure that all the hay he eats be sprinkled with water.

*A water for the sore back of a horse*

Take half an ounce of white vitriol, and a third part of an ounce of camphire, put these to a quart of spring water, and brabe the part with it.

*For the greafe in a horfe.*

Take of vitriol one ounce, roach allum, one ounce, and bole ammoniac one ounce, powder the above and put to them a quart of vinegar, boil them altogether, and wash the place where it is sore.

*A stalling drink for a horse.*

Take of salt prunella one ounce; rosin powdered two ounces; cream of tartar one ounce; oil of turpentine half an ounce; and all to be mixed together; one ounce of balsam of capivi to be put in when the other ingredients are just warm; to be given in a quart of warm milk.

To make diapente.

Take the roots of both aristalochias, fine myrrh, bay berries  
E shavings

shavings of ivory or hartshorn, and the roots of gentian, of each four ounces; when they have been gently dried, make them into fine powder, which must be kept in a glass bottle, and in a dry place.

*To provoke lust in Mares.*

If you have a particular opportunity of a fine stallion when your mare is not naturally disposed to receive him, or will not stand to be covered, give her drink of clarified honey and new milk mixed together: then with a brush of nettles pat her hinder parts, and immediately offer the horse, and she will receive him.

*Of ordering Mares after foaling.*

As soon as your Mare has foaled, you should remove her into the best grass you have that is fresh and unsoiled, to make her milk spring; and if it be early in the year, take care that there be good shelter for her, and let her colt run with her for the most part of the summer following.

*For a Mare that has a difficulty of cleansing after she has Foaled.*

If your mare has been difficult in foaling, or cannot cleave after she has foaled, take a quart of old strong beer, and boil it in a handful of fennel, with a fourth part of the best oil olive, and mix them well together. Give this to the mare milk warm, by pouring it into her nostrils, and holding them up, and stopping them close, till she strain her whole body, and it will presently give her ease.

*Ordering of a Colt after weaning.*

When you intend to wean your foals, you should take them from their dams over night, and drive them into some empty house where they may rest, and the mares be free from their noise. On the morning following, give to every foal fasting a sprig or two of savin rolled up in butter, and let him fast for two hours; then give him a little meat, as grals, hay, or chaff, with some clear water, and repeat this management 3 days successively, when he will have forgot his dam. Then  
geld



geld such colt foals as you intend to make geldings of; and after their swellings are burst, put them with your other colt foals into a pasture by themselves, and your fillies by themselves. These pastures should be spacious pieces of ground, where they may run till they are fit for the saddle.

*For a sore back of a horse.*

Take sheep's dung to the quantity of three parts of your plaister, and the fourth part of wheat and rye flour, and mingle them together, let them boil a quarter of an hour in water, and lay it on warm, and at two or three times applying it will cure the back.

*To cure a scabbed horse.*

Take of hog's lard, rendered, half a pound; quicksilver, two ounces; oil of turpentine, two ounces; mix them together in a dish with a wood spatula for half an hour, while the quicksilver be all mixed, then add one pound and a half more of hog's lard, and two ounces of Venice turpentine, mix all very well for half an hour more, and when one entire salve, anoint the horse all over before a good fire, and rub it very well in where it is sore.

*Anniseed cordial, or drink for a horse.*

Half a pound of anniseeds in fine powder boiled in a quart of ale, pour into it half a pound of honey, and give it the horse to drink when blood warm.

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OF

## OXEN, COWS, AND CALVES.

—(C)—

### Description of the best Cattle

*For the purposes of Brood, &c. to be observed in purchasing,*

**W**HEN you buy cattle, whether for brood, for draught, for the peal, or for fattening; first, care should be taken to have them young.

For

For the purpose of brood, bulls and cows should be of the same country, and as nearly as you can of the same colour, red before all colours. The bull shall have a quick and sharp countenance; large and white horns; hairy and rough ears, a head broad and curled, large and black eyes; large and white jaws; wide and open nostrils; blackish lips, a due lap extending from his nether lip to his fore boots, large, thin and hairy, broad and deep shoulders, large and broad ribs, a long and large belly, a back straight and flat, even to the setting on of his tail, which should stand high, be of good length, and bush haired, round buckle bones, making his buttocks square, round and well trussed thighs, straight legs, being short jointed and full of sinews; round knees, big and straight, feet one far from another, not broad nor turning in, but easily spreading; long and hollow hoofs, his hide neither hard nor stubborn in feeling; and all the hair of his body thick, short, and as soft as velvet. The cow should have nearly the same marks, but particularly she should be young, as a cow is unfit for brood after she is twelve years old; her stature should be high, her horns well spread; forehead broad and smooth; body long, belly round and large, udders white, not fleshy, but large and lank, and the teats not more than four in number.

For draught and labour, let your cattle be rather of a high stature, and long bodied; sound in tail and pizzle, the hair neither broken nor staring. However, the black sort, though commonly of a small make, is found to answer very well for labour.

For the pail, cows of the white and red colours are generally most profitable: but those of the latter produce richer milk and a larger quantity. These should be young, high in stature, long bodied, with a large and round belly, large, fair, and smooth horns, a broad and smooth forehead, udder white, not fleshy, but large and lank, with four teats only.

The younger the oxen or kine are which you buy for fattening, the sooner they will feed. They should have smooth hair, be whole mouthed, and want no teeth, for then, though they be broken both in tail and pizzle, either of which are a sure sign of a waster, they will feed; they should have broad ribs, thick hides, and loose skins, for if they are hidebound they will not feed.

Always buy cattle from a poorer ground than that you have to feed them on, and then you may reasonably expect them to thrive with you but not otherwise.

Having directed in the choice of cattle by reciting the marks with which the best are distinguished for the purposes mentioned. I proceed to give receipts for their disorders, with the symptoms that attend such as are more fatal.

But first, it is necessary to the preserving of cattle in good health, to bleed them (except the calves) every spring and fall, the moon being in the lower signs: and also to give them a drench made of the pickle of olives, mixed with the head of garlic bruised therein: and for your calves, let them not go too early to grass.

For the second general remark; you must observe, that in all distempers which require inward application, the beast should be kept warm for six or seven hours after any medicine is given. And the greatest care should be taken when you lay on any charge, that the beast does not rub the part against any thing.



## RECEIPTS.

### A GENERAL DRING FOR OX, COW, OR CALF, &c. WHEN ILL.

Take three or four garlic heads, a quart of new milk, three spoonfuls of tar, and two spoonful of sweet oil infuse them for some time, and give it at one dose.

#### *For the murrain or plague*

Take the herbs angelica and rue, a handful of each, and chop them together; then add of tar a gill soap four ounces, salt hals a handful; and make all these into an electuary and give it in the quantity of a small egg to a beast, rubbing rubbing its nose with tar.

To prevent a spreading of the murrain, use a fumigation either of tobacco, sulphur, unslacked lime, garlic coriander seed, or wild majoram, single, or all together, laid on burning coals in chaffing dishes, set at proper distances in the houses,

houses, or among the ox stalls, during the time the cattle are abroad, and so that stalls may retain some of the smell of these ingredients. Frankincense and oblibanum may likewise be burnt on this occasion; and camphire laid here and thereabout their stall; besides which, be careful to keep their stalls clean.

*Of the loss of appetite in Cows and Oxen.*

You may perceive this distemper upon cattle by their not chewing the cud, it being occasioned by want of digestion; they then forbear their meat, and do not lick themselves as usual; their eyes are dull, and they have frequent belchings. Some call this distemper the cholic. To restore their to their appetite, use the following medicine, viz. Take rue and peletory of Spain, of eace one handful; featherfew, horehound, red sage, and bay salt, of each a like quantity; put these ingredients into five pints of ale wort, and boil them for a short space; then strain off the liquor and give about a pint at a time, milk-warm, to a beast every morning, not suffering it to drink till the afternoon.

The neglecting this distemper will cause a beast to be violently pained, which may be known by its sudden starting from one place to another; in which case, there is no better remedy than to tie his tail close to his body, as tight as possible, then give him a pint of strong white wine, with half a pint of olive oil, driving afterwards a mile or two as fast as you can get him along; after a little rest, drive him a mile more, and this will cause the medicine to operate.

*For a Cow when back-strained, or that hath the Running.*

Take comfrey, archangel, knot grass, plantain, and shepherds purse, of each one handful; boil these, tied up in bunches, in about five pints of ale wort, or for want of that, in middling beer without yeast, till the liquor be strong of the herbs; then add one ounce of anniseeds, and about a quarter of a pound of bole ammoniac finely powdered; when these have boiled again, put in about half a pound of treacle, and strain it. Give half the liquor to cow in the morning, and  
the



the other half the morning following, not suffering her to drink till the afternoon, This distemper is not unlike the running of the reins in others creatures.

### *Of the distemper called the tail.*

This distemper is by some is called the wolf. It is discovered by a softness between the joints of the tail, appearing as if the joints were separated one from another, or some of the ligaments broken. Where you apprehensive of this case, with your thumb and finger feel between every joint of the tail, and if you find any division or openness between the bones, or any remarkable softness between the joints, slit that part with a sharp knife lengthways, on the underside of the tail, about two inches, laying in the wound the following composition, viz. sea or common salt, wood, foot, and garlic, of each a quantity, well beaten, and mixed together; which bind up with a slip of linen cloth.

### *Of the Flux, Lax, or Scour in Cattle.*

When a beast is troubled with this distemper, it will lose more of its flesh in a day, than it can recover in a week or ten days. The remedy is. in the first place to keep them from drinking much; and 2dly, to give them little meat the first day, or as some do, keep them fasting for twelve hours at least, the several following drinks have been experienced to be extremely servicable to them in this disorder, viz. Take stones of grapes or railins beaten to powder, to the quantity of a quarter of an ounce, and boiled in a quart of strong ale may be given warm in a morning.—Or the same quantity of the inner bark of oak, boiled with strong ale or beer wort, or strong malt drink without yeast, strained after boiling, and given about a quart in a morning, being first sweetened with an ounce of coarse sugar well dried. Some boil in the last mixture a handful of wormwood, and an ounce of bole ammoniac.—Or, take rue, red sage, and Roman wormwood if you can get it, otherwise our common wormwood, of each a handful; shred, and boil them half an hour in ale wort, a good drink free from yeast; then put in four ounces of bole ammoniac, and about an ounce of the grains of powdered.

dered, with a piece of butter without salt, and let these boil a little; give half the quantity to a beast in the morning, keep it from water two or three hours afterwards, and after missing a day give the other half. This is deemed very successful in the above disorder.

### *Of the Cough in Cows and Bullocks.*

The cough is dangerous in its consequences if not soon removed, therefore in the beginning of the disorder give the following medicines viz. A pint of barley meal, and two or three ounces raisins, boiled in a quart of ale wort, strain and mix it well with the y<sup>e</sup> of an egg, and give it in the morning fasting. Or, take a large handful of hyssop, and boil it in water; then strain and mix it with wheat flour, and give it to the beast to drink. This is a famous remedy with country people, Or, the same quantity of hyssop boiled in ale wort, may be given with good success.

Sometimes cattle that have the cough are let into into a consumption of the lungs; to prevent which, fetter them in the dew lap, and give them two ounces of the juice of leek, boiled in a quart of ale.

In desperate cases, take fenugreek seeds anniseeds, and bay berries, of each half an ounce, and madder, two ounces: beat and mix the seeds and madder well together, then boil them with the berries in two quarts of good ale without yeast, till the fourth part of it be wasted; then pass it through a sieve, and while it is warm sweeten it with treacle, and give it in a morning.

### *Of the fever in a Cow or Bullock.*

When a cow or bullock has a fever, its eyes will run with water, its head will be heavy, the pulsation will be quick, and the body much hotter than usual: and the vicious liquid will fall from the mouth. The morning following, bleed it in the tail, and in an hour after give the following medicine, viz Take one handful of the young stalks of colewort, if they are to be had, otherwise as much of cabbage or savoy leaves, or the leaves of colewort; boil these in a quart or three pints of common water, with a little salt; and after straining

ing the liquor off, add a little fresh butter, and stir it till the butter be entirely dissolved; an ounce of treacle may likewise be mixed with this medicine. It must be given milk-warm for four or five mornings successively while fasting.

N. B. Some farmers and cow keepers boil the colewort stalks in small beer, which is thought better than the water and salt: others boil barley or malt in water, and then boil the colewort stalks, and add butter and salt to the medicine.

### *Of the stoppage of urine in a Cow or Bullock.*

If the distemper be in the kidneys of the cattle you may perceive it by the difficulty of watering, and groaning at the time; in this case boil parsley, smallage or green celery, saxifrage, alexanders, and rue, of each one handful, in about two quarts of old beer, till it be strong of the herbs; strain this off, and put in liquorice sliced, anniseeds, cummin seeds, coriander seeds, and turmeric, of each an ounce, and boil the liquor again till it be strong of the last ingredients; then add fresh butter and treacle, of each a quarter of a pound. This will serve two mornings,

When the distemper is so far advanced, that the yard of the bullock is supposed to be stopped by gravel, it is advised by some of the cow leeches to cut them; but sometimes, when in this state, they have been eased by putting a small wire up the penis, like a catheter.

If the beast do not water for two or three days, you may conclude the gravel or stone is in the bladder or utinary passage, and then it is best to kill it.

### *For the kibe.*

Cut the kibe with a sharp knife and apply the following medicine to the wound, with fine tow, viz, An ounce of verdigrease finely beaten and sifted, and worked into a salve with two ounces of fine soap.

### *Swelled knees or joints.*

Bathe them with warm vinegar and linseed oil; or beat millet with honey and water, and lay it on, if there be any humour under the swelling, leaven or barley meal soaked in water and honey, or sweet wine may be laid to it; and

when it is ripe, it must be opened with a sharp knife, and healed as before. All swellings generally, if they are not broken, must be dissolved whilst they are new, with baths and fomentations; and if they are old, they must be burned, and the burnt part anointed with butter or goats suet.

*Of the fowle.*

To cure this distemper, which is the same with the swelling of the hoofs in neat cattle, take a hair rope, and draw it between the claws, till the swelling break, and bleed freely; and heal the wound with tar, turpentine and grease mixed together.

*Of the yellows in a Cow or Bullock, called also the panteffs,*

This distemper is called by some the gall, and may be known by a running of the eyes, by a large secretion of yellow wax in the ears, and a yellowish appearance under the upper lip. It commonly proceeds from the cattle eating some unwholesome food, or from poor diet. The remedy is as follows, viz. Take of wood foot, finely powdered, an ounce, plantain and rue, of each a handful, of garlic, eight large cloves, stamped; hempseed an ounce, or the tops of hemp a handful; boil these in three pints of human urine, or as much old beer; and when it is passed through a sieve, give about a quart of the liquor to a large bullock; then rub the tongue and the roof of his mouth with salt, and chase his back with human urine.

*A Beast disordered in the lungs,*

You may perceive this distemper on a beast by the great weakness in his legs, so that he will be hardly able to stand, though he seem in good order for the butcher at the same time. The following medicine in this case may be used, viz. Bruise eight cloves of garlic, and take one handful of wormwood, with as much liverwort: boil these gently in a quart of ale without yeast, then pass the liquor through a sieve, and add an ounce of madder finely powdered, half a drachm of whole pepper, with about a dozen cloves, which as soon they have boiled enough to give the liquor a sufficient pungency, clear off; then sweeten with two ounces of treacle, and give it milk warm.



*Of an inflammation in the lungs.*

A cow or bullock troubled with this distemper will discover it by holding his head higher than common, and drawing its wind with difficulty; it likewise be chiefly in a standing posture, without caring to lie down, and will groan very much. The cure is, to bleed in the neck, and then give the following dose, viz. Take longwort, celandine, and hyssop, of each a handful; of the smaller centaur dried, half a handful; elder flowers dried, an ounce, or for want of them four ounces of elder tops. Boil these well together in a quart of ale wort, or in a quart of ale without yeast; then press the herbs and strain the liquor from them, putting at the same time to it an ounce and a half of cow-spice, or for want of that, anniseeds and fenugreek seeds of each an ounce, with an ounce and a half of liquorice sliced, boil these together for a little while, and add butter and treacle, six ounces of each, which will make enough to be taken two successive mornings. The setting of a bullock in this distemper, in the dew lap, with hellebore, has proved effectual.

*The Hidebound or Gargut.*

This distemper stews itself commonly in a blister between the claws, and is otherwise attended with a swelling so great as to burst the eattle. To cure it, draw a hair line between the claws, in the blistered part till it bleeds. Then take a handful of the leaves of taphus barbatus, or moth mullein, and boil it in a quart of milk, or ale without yeast, and give it the beast in a morning fasting. The above remedy is to be given two mornings to a cow or bullock, and they must be kept warm in some house while it works.

*Of the Gargise.*

This distemper is a swelling on one side of the eye, in manner of a bile, blotch, bubo, and extremely dangerous. Cut with a sharp pen-knife or lancet, the bile or swelling round about, as deep as the skin, to prevent its falling into the muzzle of the beast, which will certainly happen if not timely prevented by this method, and prove mortal. Then take fresh human urine and salt, and let them gently simmer together over the fire, with which, when nearly cold, wash the swelling, and the part that hath been cut, morning and evening.

evening, till the swelling abate; and at the same time, give the beast, every other morning, some flour of sulphur in warm ale, or ale wort. When you dress this bile, scrape and clean it, and the wounded part from the little blister or pustule, till you come to the quick, and the sore has quite ceased running. When the swelling is quite gone, boil nerve oil and honey together, and while it is milk-warm anoint the wound and sore part, and it will soon heal.

*A cow spice, or powder for lowering.*

Take of anniseed, cummin seeds, liquorice, and turmeric, of each two ounces; coriander seed and grains, of each half an ounce; beat and grind these small, and mixing them well together, the composition will be fit for use at any time. To this may be added two ounces of madder finely ground; and when you use it, add a little bit of butter and treacle; and give it warm in a morning, not suffering the beast to drink till five or six hours after taking the medicine. This is an excellent remedy for either cow or ox, and may be always ready in the house, but must be carefully kept from the air, till you want to use it. The best way is to put it in large mouthed bottles, with glass stopples, and keep it in a dry place. It will keep a year or two very well.—About three large spoonfuls may be given at one time, in a quart or three pints of ale wort made warm, or as much beer without yeast.

*Lowering or losing the cud.*

Take inner rind of elder, and rue, of each a handful, and as much longwort, if the last can easily be had, chop them small, and put them into three quarts of ale without yeast, or as much ale wort; boil these till they are soft, then stir them, and add long pepper and anniseed, of each half an ounce; a quarter of an ounce of cummin seed, an ounce of turmeric, and as much fenugreek seeds, all well beaten, with a quarter of a pound of madder. While all these are boiling, take a large bowl dish, and put into it a handful of bay salt, twelve cloves of garlic, four new laid eggs, shells and all, and pound them together with a wooden pestle till they are well mixed, with some of the liquor, then add the whole of the decoction as hot as may be, and let it stand till it be milk warm; then stirring it well together, give the beast half the quantity in a morning before it has taken any

any water, letting him remain without any drink till afternoon, if it be summer time, and till night if it be in the winter.

*An ox when galled or bruised in the neck by the yoke.*

Take white lead, and grind it well with train oil, till it become a salve; with this anoint the grieved part, and it will presently heal the sore, and discharge the swelling.

If an ox chance to hurt his heel or his hoof stone pitch, brimstone, and greasy wool, should be burnt upon the sore with a hot iron. The like may be done when it is hurt with a stub, thorn, or nail, being first plucked out; but if it be very deep, it must be opened wide with a knife.

*The scab in cows or oxen.*

This distemper chiefly comes from poorness of diet, and is very infectious among cattle, spreading itself presently through the whole herd. It is sometimes occasioned by the want of water in summer time. The best way of curing this, is to make a strong decoction of tobacco stalks in human urine, and to wash the affected parts frequently with it, at the same time giving the beast the following drink, viz. Take rue and angelica, of each a handful; shred these small, and boil them in three quarts of ale without yeast, or new wort; and add an ounce or two of flour of sulphur, with butter and treacle of each three ounces. This will serve two mornings.

When this distemper happens to any bullock, it will soon reduce him to a leanness and poverty of flesh, wherefore bleed him, and you may give him the following medicine, viz. Of old human urine a quart, in which mix a handful of hen's dung, or a handful of pigeon's dung, and give it the beast to drink.

*For the husk in a bullock, &c.*

Take hyssop, the smaller centaury, celandine, marshmallows, of each one handful; boil these in ale without yeast, or in three quarts of alewort; then add about three ounces of cow spice, with treacle and butter, of each six ounces. This will make two doses, to be given every other morning.

For

*For the bloody scour or flux.*

Take elder buds, or elder flowers, a handful, if the elder flowers are dry, take two ounces of them; and hyssop, mallows, and celandine, a handful of each. If the beast be large, boil these in five pints of old strong beer; but if it be of a small breed, in three pints; to which add anniseeds and liquorice, of each about two ounces, more or less according to the size of the beast, with treacle and butter, of each six ounces, and madder powder about two ounces. When you give your beast this drink, keep him warm, and give him warm mashes, in each of which grate about a quarter of an ounce of oak bark. While this distemper is upon him, do not suffer him to drink cold water, but prevent his thirst by mashes.

*The impostume.*

When blotch or bile appear upon a bullock, take white lilly roots, and boil them in a quart or three pints of milk till they are soft; then beat them with the milk till they become a pulp, and lay them on hot to the grieved place, which will occasion it to become softer by degrees, till it be fit to open, which some do with a hot iron, and others with a fine pen-knife, washing well the part afterwards with brandy and water. To heal a wound of this kind, it is common to use tar, turpentine, and oil mixed together.

*The canker.*

If the canker happens to come upon the tongue of a cow or bullock, it will soon eat it asunder, if not timely prevented; the cure is this, take of the inner bark of elm one handful, boil it in a quart of rain water till it comes to a pint: put to this when strained off, half a dram of white copperas finely pulverized; and always remember when you use this remedy, to wash the beast's tongue with fair water soon after, which will prevent its swelling. As this medicine is very acrimonious, it will be proper to cast the bullock before you use it.

*A sinew strain*

Take marshmallows and chickweed, of each a handful; boil them in a quart of vinegar, adding three or four ounces of tallow; or for want of vinegar use the dregs of stale beer.



beer. With this mixture, while it is very hot, bathe the grieved part.

*Of a cramp or pain in the sinews*

Rub the knees, thighs, and legs of the beast, with salt and oil, till it be well.

*An urgent for a sore or wound in a Beast.*

Take hog's lard finely rendered, six ounces; honey, an ounce and a half; bees wax and rozin, of each half an ounce, stir these together over a gentle fire till they are melted.

*For a swelling attending a wound in a Bullock or Cow.*

Take hog's lard, linseed oil, and red lead, of each three ounces, melt the oil and hog's lard together, then add the red lead, and stir it well off the fire, till the composition be cold. This salve being warm and dissolved with an hot iron, may be rubbed on the part once a day, and it will certainly take the swelling down.

*For an old wound or sore in a Bullock or Cow.*

Take white copperas, three ounces: roche allum, one ounce and a half, and bole ammoniac six or seven ounces. Let these be pulverised and mixed together, and putting them into a glazed earthen vessel, stir them over the fire fifteen or eighteen minutes, till they are incorporated; then take off the mixture and let it cool; after which beat it in a marble mortar till it be reduced to a fine powder. Then boil three quarts of spring water, (that arising from chalk is best), and closely cover it while it is boiling. After the water has boiled for five minutes, pour it out into a clean vessel, and mix it with about three ounces of the powder, stirring it well as soon as the powder is put in. In two or three days the water will be well settled, then filtre it, and preserve the liquor in a bottle well stopped. When you have occasion to use this water, make it as hot as can be endured upon the affected place dipping a linen rag into it, and applying it to the wound, which may be repeated at least twice or three times the first day, and afterwards bind upon the sore a piece of linen cloth well soaked in the said water.

Though a wound be deep, and come to a fistula, if you force in some of the water warm with a syringe, it will effect a cure.

*For a green wound.*

The ointment of tobacco is of excellent use on this occasion, which also proves serviceable if any of the sinews are hurt: a farmer who keeps a great number of cattle, should always be provided with this, as well as of oil of turpentine.

Bees wax, rosin, fresh butter, or hog's lard, with turpentine, also make an excellent plaister for fresh wounds in cattle: and it is remarkable, that upon applying this, no flies or insects will come near the wound.

*A wound by a stub or thorn, where some parts of them are supposed to lodge in the wound,*

Take black snails from commons, with as much black soap: which boil and mix into the consistency of a salve, and apply to the wound.

*Diseases in the eyes of cattle.*

When you perceive the eyes of cattle to be sore, and flowing with water, take white copperas, the quantity of half a dram, in the lump, and infuse it in spring water, about half a pint; with this wash the eyes of the beast, twice or thrice a day: But if the eyes are much inflamed, wash them with eye bright water mixed with an equal quantity of the juice of houseleek.

Or on the same occasion, where there is danger of a pin or web, or when a beast hath received any cut or stroke across the eyes, use the following powder, viz. Take a new laid egg, having taken out half the white, fill it up with salt, and a little fine flour of ginger. Wrap this in a wet cloth, and roast it hard in some warm embers; then beat it powder, shell and all; when it is finely pulverised, keep it closely stopp'd in a bottle for use. When you use this powder, blow a little of it through a quill into the eye of the beast, especially on that part which seems the most inflamed.

*The bite of a mad dog, viper, or slow worm.*

Wash first the grieved part with fresh human urine, and when the wound is rubbed dry, light some tinder, and lay it

it burning upon the parts where the teeth have penetrated, having first thrown the bullock; and if this do not blister the part, an hour after, touch the same place with a red hot iron, till you make a sore, and then use the following oil, viz. Take a pint of olive oil, and infuse it with about four or five handfuls of plantain leaves shred small, for eight or nine days; then boil them together till the herbs grow crisp; after which, strain it into a glazed earthen vessel, and anoint the part with it frequently till the wound or sore is healed. This is an oil generally used by the viper catchers. Or, take bole ammoniac, sanguis, draconis, and barley meal, with the leaves of plantain, shred small, beaten together in a marble mortar, and with whites of eggs.—This serves as a plaster, to be laid on fresh and fresh every morning and evening.

The least delay in this case is dangerous, therefore the application of one or other of these remedies must be made as soon as possible after the creature is bit.

### *Of the falling down of the Palate.*

When a beast labours hard and wants water he is commonly attacked with the falling down of the palate; he will yet endeavour to eat, but to little purpose. To cure this, the beast must be cast, you may then thrust the palate up with your hand; and as soon as that is done, bleed him in the same place, and anoint the wounded part, with honey and salt well mixed together; then turn him to grals, for dry meat is by no means fit for him.

### *Remedy for Bruises in Cattle.*

Take brook lime, two handfuls, chop it small, boil it in tallow or hog's lard, fifteen minutes, and apply it warm to the affected place.

### *For a bone broken or misplaced.*

When the bone is set right, or put in its true place, use the following preperation, viz. Burgundy pitch and tallow, of each a like quantity, put to them as much linseed oil, as when they are all mixed, will make a salve or charge to be laid on over the afflicted part. When this is laid on, Splint  
G it

it and cover it with a woollen cloth, and keep it on twenty days, in which time the bone will be well knit.

*For a lameness in a Beast, or when a Beast is shoulder pitched or cusp sprung.*

Take oil of turpentine, oil of petre, and oil of spike, of each two ounces; mix these with six ounces of linseed oil, and anoint the grieved place every day till it be well. Or take nerve oil and linseed oil, of each a like quantity; mix them well together, and anoint the injured part once a day, keeping the mixture warm whilst you use it.

*A purge for a Cow or Bullock.*

Take butter, tar, and honey, with a little castile soap; mix these together well, and give two balls in a morning, as big as a pigeon's egg.

*To promote the breeding of milk in Cows.*

Draw a whey with strong beer and milk, in which boil anniseed and coriander seed finely beat to powder, with an ounce of sugarcandy well pulverised. Give a quart of this medicine to a cow every morning, which will not only make her milk spring freely, but will greatly increase it.

*For the rot in Oxen or Cows.*

A beast in this distemper will fall from his meat, quickly grow lean, and have a continual scouring. To cure it, take bay berries finely pulverised, myrrh, ivy leaves, featherfew, and the leaves of elder, put them into fresh human-urine, with a lump of yellow clay and a little bay salt, and mixing them well together, give a pint each morning warm to the beast.

This medicine is likewise good for any beast that is troubled with the scouring.

*Remedy for swelled cuds in a Bull.*

Take two quarts of strong old beer, in which put a handful of the young shoots of elder, with two handfuls of the bark



bark taken from the woody part of the common blackberry-bush; boil these gently till half the liquor is consumed, then strain it off, and keep it for use. (Some when they use this remedy, add a little oil of roses and elder buds, or oil of elder, when the buds cannot be had.) When you use this, bathe the parts morning and evening with the liquor made pretty hot, and bind up the grieved part afterwards in a double linen cloth that has been dipped in the liquor. When the swelling is pretty well abated, use a charge of brandy and soap, applying it very hot, which will finish the cure, unless the cuds happen to be much torn or wounded, in which case, it is advisable to geld the bull.

### *For the staling of blood,*

Take oak bark, and boil it, in spring water till it be red; then add comfrey, shepherds purse, plantain, sage, green hemp or nettles, of each a handful, and boil them with the bark. Strain the liquor off, and put a good handful of salt therein, also some allum, bole ammoniac, chalk or the powder of sea coal. If your beast be weak, give less than a quart; if strong, more; once often serves, but twice will effect the cure. Give it lukewarm. Or, toast a piece of bread, and cover well with tar, and give it. For a cow, in this disorder, put a frog down her throat, and drive her into water and she will stale clear.

This distemper, some say, is occasioned by browsing on oak leaves, &c.

### *For the black or red water in cows, a distemper similar to the staling of blood.*

Take a piece of iron, heat it red hot, and put it into two quarts of milk; then let the milk cool, and give it the beast blood warm: it will bind up the bloody issue after two or three times giving.

### *Of the blain.*

This distemper appears either on the tongue, or under the tail, and accordingly denominated the fore spring or the hind spring. If the tongue be blistered, rub it with  
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some of the sharpest vinegar you can get, and salt; and alternately wash the part with a decoction made of the inner barks of elm and oak, about two ounces of each boiled in about a quart of rain water, till it be reduced to a pint; while this is used, bleed the beast in the neck, and prepare the following medicine, viz. Treacle and butter, of each six ounces, melted and mixed well with strong white wine, and two large spoonfuls of vinegar. Give this milk warm, and walk the beast after it gently for about an hour.

In the hind spring, the blister appears under the tail. The method of curing is, to take the cow or bullock with ones hand, after having well greased it, and to take away the dried dung and clots of blood, which will be found in its fundament. Administer then, to the same part as much bay salt as you can introduce with your hand, which will irritate the passage so much as to cause the beast to dung freely, and heal the wounds; especially if you give the treacle, wine and butter, just mentioned, at the same time.

*Of the middle spring or wind.*

In this distemper, which proves fatal if not taken in time the beast appears as if the skin of its body were blown up like a bladder, his breath is then short, and becomes much shorter in a quarter of an hour. To cure it, take a sharp-pointed knife, and strike it into the pannel on the left side of the beast, about four inches from the loin, and the same distance from the short ribs; you will then easily perceive the wind press out from the creature's body, which will immediately relieve it; then shave off the hair about the wound, and apply to it a plaister of shoemaker's wax.

*For a Cow that strains in calving, when her calf haulm, udder, or bag will bear down and swell, like a blown bladder.*

Take new milk, and strew therein linseed, bruised to powder, or chalk, or pepper, but linseed is best; put it up with your hand, and let her hinder parts stand highest for two or three days.

*For a beast that is cluebound.*

Take castile soap, treacle, and butter of each half a pound, put these into three pintsof soft water in which chalk has been infused;

infused; though some would recommend strong lee: of either of these liquors take three quarts, and when the whole is dissolved and mixed, give half the medicine to a beast in a morning before it has drank, keeping it in a house till noon. Repeat this medicine two mornings.

If the beast continue too much bound in his body, or the medicine do not operate, give him some balls made of butter and stiff sand.

*For a Cow, that by laying on the Earth, and too soon drinking cold Water after calving, hath her Calf Haulm swelled and lie over the neck of the bladder, stopping the Urine, so that she can neither stale, nor stand on her feet.*

Take two sacks, or a window cloth, put it under her body, fasten a rope to it, and put it over a beam in the barn, and draw her up so as that she cannot touch the ground with her feet; then let a woman anoint her hand, and work the calf haulm from the bladder, that the water may have a passage. Give her warm bedding, warm drinks, and warm clothes.

*For a Cow that cannot clean.*

Take a large handful of pennyroyal, and boil it with three pints of ale: then strain it, and put one pound of treacle into it, and let it just boil: take it off, put a half pennyworth of flour of brimstone to it, and give it in a horn to the cow. Instead of pennyroyal you may use southernwood.

*Remedy for swellings or snarled Bags in Cows.*

Take rue and adder's tongue, stamp them together, and squeeze out the juice; mix it with a pound of fresh butter from the churn without salt, and make it into an ointment. This is an excellent remedy.

*For a sucking Calf that scours.*

Take a pint of verjuice, and clay that is burnt till it be red, or very well burnt tobacco pipes, pound them to powder, and sift them very finely; put to it a little powder of charcoal, then

then blend them together, and give it to the calf, and he will mend in a night's time for certain.

*How to feed Calves whilst they suck.*

Give a trough of barley meal, and it will whiten and fat them. Some give them oats in troughs all the time of their sucking; and the night before they take them to market, cut off a piece of the tail, and tie it up with a shoemaker's end, and when at market will give them a cram or two of flour mixed with claret, which keeps them from scouring.

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OF

## SHEEP AND LAMBS.

*Of purchasing Sheep.*

LET the number of sheep which you purchase be in due proportion to the conveniency you have for their feeding; not too great, as then they feed on poisonous weeds, and perish by the hunger rot; not too small, as the profit arising from keeping them is considerable; and chuse them from such soils as are dry and free from evil plants, and from poorer grounds than your own.

Sound sheep have the following marks, viz. The fibres about the white of the eye will be of a bright red, and the eye full and clear; the gums firm, and the teeth of a fair colour; the flesh about the breast of a red or ruddy colour; and the wool not easily pulled from the skin.

If you find, on examining their mouths, that their chaps and tongues are mottled with black, the rams especially, do not buy them, for by degrees they will bring you a mottled race, or perhaps many black sheep: the inside of their lips should be red.

In purchasing sheep to improve, first examine if they are sound;



found; then let the ewes which you choose be not above two years old, that being their best age for bringing strong and sound lambs: you may know them if they are old by their teeth being worn. The ram, for this purpose is in his age from four or five to seven years. His fleece should be white, deep, greasy, and close; his body large, forehead broad, skin of the same colour with his wool, eyes full and ruddy, ears large, shoulders, breast, and haunches broad; testicles large, and his tail broad and long. The ewe is to be full bodied, deep staple, and the wool thick and curled on the upper parts of the body, especially the neck and the head, the belly should be well covered, for where wool is wanting in these places, it is so bad a sign that no husbandman of judgment will buy them; the neck should be long, and the legs short, and then they will feed better, and see better how to distinguish their food,

Sheep that are big-boned, and have a long greasy wool, curling close and well, always breed the finest wool, and are most approved by the butcher for sale in the market.

Black sheep are on no account to be chosen; their flesh is coarse and ill tasted, and their wool, when wrought, will change into an ugly colour.

### *Of the management of Sheep.*

To keep a flock in good order, examine it once or twice a year; and when the winter or bad weather has carried off any sheep, renew them from sound flocks, and as nearly of the size and goodness of your own as possible.

It is very certain, that sheep improve the best by changing their pastures often. When the sheep are distempered, let them have a pasture distinct from the rest, of good fresh grass, and as they get better sell them off. Also such sheep as appear not to prosper in your grounds, you must remove.

Let the sun shine an hour or two upon the grass ere you turn your sheep out of the fold; and then chase them with your dog gently up and down till they are weary, before you suffer them to feed.

In the course of their feeding, let them range on low rich lands at the dry time of the year only; but turn them on the

the highest and driest grounds in wet seasons; also, keep them from such grass as is made gritty by the overflowing of water, and with this conduct you will preserve the flock in soundness.

It is hazardous to venture sheep from a small bite to a rich pasture too suddenly, for that often brings on them the mortal distemper called the Red Water.

When you feed them on fields of wheat and rye, if these are too rank at first, the sheep will likely be thrown into scourings. It will also be hurtful to let sheep feed upon fallows, whether the land be light or strong; for where the land is light, they frequently pull up the herbs by the roots, and eat the roots with the dirt that is about them, which will assuredly give them the rot; and if the fallows are strong land, and there should not be grass enough for them, hunger will force them to eat unwholesome herbs that would give them the hunger rot, which is the worst distemper of all, as the skin will thereby become unprofitable as well as the flesh.

Those grounds where the spurwort and pennywort grow, are always too wet and moist for sheep.

Ewes that are big should be kept but bare; for it is very dangerous for them to be fat, at the time of their bringing forth their young. They may be well fed, indeed a fortnight before hand, to put them in heart.

As the good conduct of sheep in their rutting and yeanning is conducive to the health and preservation of themselves and offspring, the following observation for that purpose may be found useful and proper.

The strength of the stock depends much on the good qualities of sire and dam, and the season they are brought to blossom in.

If your pasture be good in winter, and spring early in the year, you may let the ewes and rams run together all the year about, to rut when they will; but if they pasture be only grass in common, then the best time to put the rams to the ewes, is in July; further, where there is only a run of sheep upon a common field among the arable, then it is time enough about Michaelmas; or where the country is mountainous & rocky, and nothing but healthy ground, the end of October will be the properest time. The reason of this is, the ewes yeann in  
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the twentieth week, when it is necessary she should have the benefit of springing grafs, as that will afford her plenty of milk for the improvement of her lamb or lambs; for for some ewes will bring two, three, or four at a time; and where good nourishing food is wanted at a yeanning time, many lambs are lost. It is therefore needful you should contrive to bring your sheep to the blossom, of such times as you may judge your pastures may be in the best order to receive the lambs when dropped, that neither the ewes nor the lambs receive prejudice by a want of sufficient food.— In a word, the best time for your ewes to lamb in, if they are pasture sheep, it is about the latter end of April, and so the beginning of June; if they are field sheep, then from the beginning of January to the end of March; so that the lambs may be strong and able before May-day, to run with their dams over the fallow grounds.

### *Of Yeanning of Lambs*

Ewes, at the time of yeanning, should particularly have the benefit of springing grafs; as that will afford them plenty of milk for the improvement of their lambs, which they will otherwise forsake, and thro' weakness endanger their own lives with those of their lambs.

As soon as the lamb is fallen or dropped, examine it, and if it be like to die, open its mouth, and blow therein, and it will recover; or, if a lamb be not so strong as it ought when newly yeaned, house it with the dam. If the ewe be weak likewise, she must be immediately put up to good nourishing food, which will soon produce milk for the lamb, and the lamb in the mean while, should be put to suckle of another ewe, which if she refuses, milk into his mouth from the same ewe; and if this will not do, anoint his lips with hogs lard beaten up with a little milk or fresh butter, which last is the best of the two.

A good shepherd is very much wanted about the time that the ewes drop their lambs; for sometimes they have need of help, and especially if ravens or carrion crows by chance fly over a pregnant ewe while she is yeanning. For if a shepherd be not then present, and either of these birds should be in sight, they will assault the lambs even before  
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they are quite fallen and pull out their eyes notwithstanding ewes endeavour to drive them off.

### *Of Weaning of Lambs.*

When a lamb is to be kept for breed in a good common pasture wean it about 16 weeks old, to make it strong, and the ewe will have strength, and may go to blossom quickly. And when the sheep are upon a poor pasture, as in the mountainous, rocky countries, then the people generally wean their lambs at about twelve weeks; but these lambs are never so strong as those which suckle as long as the ewes will suffer them.

The more hardy a sheep is bred up for the pasture, the better, so as care is taken not to let it want provision in the first part of its life.

The sheep which you design to keep for rams, should be those of which the ewe has two at a birth, as being the strongest for the rut.

### *Gelding of Lambs.*

The wether or gelt sheep will be larger than those which are not castrated, and will endure more wet without rotting, than the other sheep of either sex.

The age of cutting is from three to nine days old, after which they grow more game some, and the wound is healed with greater difficulty. In cutting, let one hold the lamb between his legs or on his lap, and turn the lamb on his back holding all his feet upright together; if you see black spots on his flanks, do not cut him, as the operation may cost him his life. Let the cutter hold the tip of the cod in his left hand, and with a sharp pen-knife cut the top of it the length of an inch quite away; then with his thumbs and fore fingers, let him slip the cod softly down over the testicles, and holding the left testicle with his teeth, draw it gently out as long as the string; then draw forth the other in the same manner. After which, spit in the cod, and anoint his flanks on both sides with fresh grease, and let him go.

### *Shearing of Sheep.*

The best time is about the latter end of June, because it is good for them to sweat in the wool before it is cut.—

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They must be very well washed before the shearing, for this is a great addition to the price of the wool; after the washing, let them go three or four days in a clean dry ground. When they are cutting, the shearer must be very careful not to wound the skins, because then the flies tease the poor creatures in a terrible manner. Some shear their lambs the first year especially behind; but before this is done, they ought to be carefully tagged, that is, their tails and thighs behind should be well cleared of the wool, that the dung may not hang there, which else makes them sore, and subjects them to the flies, which then blow and make them full of maggots.

If sheep are put indiscriminately together, the strongest will hurt the weakest, and not suffer them to pick the food that might be the most nourishing for them; it is therefore necessary there should be a distinction, and this distribution cannot be better made than at the time of shearing, when it will be very easy to discover which are strong and which are weak.

The sheep which you design for feeding or fattening should be put by themselves, Thus,

The ewes by themselves; the wether hogs or theaves by themselves, (the hog is a male of one year's growth, the theave is a female in the second year); the lambs by themselves; and the wethers and rams by themselves.

The tenderness of this kind of animals, which is the subject of the present section, has led me particularly to enlarge on their management; and it is hoped, that what has been advanced, being meanly directed to guard them from the disease they are most frequently and fatally attacked with, will have its end, and at the same time be of essential service in a removal of many of the disadvantages that attend sheep keeping. An enumeration of the distempers of sheep with the symptoms, and remedies proper for the cure of them will immediately follow; but it must be observed, that their infection and death being commonly sudden and at small removes, the remedies should be ready prepared, since their recovery (in most instances) depends on making instant application.

## R E C E I P T S, &amp;c.

*To prepare tar, to apply outwardly to Sheep, for the scab or the ray.*

Tar may be either mixed with the greale in poultry, goose greafe, hog's lard, or butter that has been made up without salt: to every pound of tar you may use half the quantity of any of the former, which must be well mixed together. Some chuse to melt their butter to oil before they mix it with the tar; and it mixes the better then, and is more healing.

*To make broom salve, an excellent Remedy for the Scab, or any other Distemper that appears in the skins of Sheep.*

To make this salve, (which is of great use to such as have large flocks of sheep, it answering the end of prepared tar, and is much cheaper than tar, where broom is to be had) take twenty gallons of spring-water, from a gravelly soil rather than other, or in the room of that, as much clear river or rain water; put to this of green broom tops, stalks, leaves, or flowers, shred small, about ten gallons, and let it simmer or boil gently till it be of the consistence of a jelly, or become pretty thin; then add of stale human urine, two quarts, and as much beet or pork brine strong of the salt; and to these add about two pounds of mutton suet, well melted and cleansed; stir these together for about a minute or two, till the suet be mixed, and then strain all off, into such a vessel as you think convenient to be kept for use.

*How to use the Broom Salve for the Ray and scab in Sheep.*

This salve is very speedy and certain in curing the distempers called, the ray and scab in sheep.

The ray happens from too much wet, or such cause as makes sheep defile their tails; the heat of the dung frequently falling, frets the parts and lodging in the wool, time after time, hurts the skin, and by degrees wounds. To remedy this, clip off the wool close to the tail, and anoint the fore part with either of the above salves. It is good likewise to give them dry meat, with a little salt sprinkled in it,  
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for a day or two. Allum water may be used to wash any fore place about a sheep before tar is laid on. The broom salve answers the same end as the prepared tar, and is preferable to it, and does not soil the wool.

When you use the broom salve or prepared tar on a sheep, in full staple (that before it is shorn) divide the wool, that you may see the inflamed part, and anoint it well, and the parts about it, at least half an inch round: then close the wool again, and the distemper will cease, and the wool will not be discoloured.

When a sheep is troubled with the scab, you may presently discover it by his rubbing the distempered parts against trees or posts, and with his horns: and as soon as you perceive this, you should apply either of the medicines above mentioned.

The broom salve is also of great use in destroying the ticks, or sheep lice, and the wool will not be the worse for sale.

If you use this salve to sheep newly shorn, let it be warmed, and wash the infected part with a sponge or woollen rag dipped into it.

But as the scab in sheep proceeds chiefly from poor diet, when you apply this outward remedy, give them fresh and good pasture; for good food will help the cure, as well as prevent the evil. Sheep delight in shifting their pastures often, and if they have plenty they will take only that which is wholesome for them, but otherwise they will be forced to eat such herbs as may prove injurious.

### *To cure the Skit or looseness in Sheep*

Take salt, allum, or chalk, and give it in small drink or water, and it will knit and help them presently.

### *A Medicine against infectious distempers, and to preserve Sheep in Health.*

Take the berries of juniper well dried, and beat them small, or for want of them young tops of juniper dried gently in an oven, beat fine and passed thro' a sieve, put two drams of this powder to half a bushel of oats, and to that add

add about a quarter of a pint of common salt; mix it well together, and give it your sheep in wet weather, or in any contagious time, to keep them in health. You may give this medicine three or four times a year; and it is remarkable that when sheep are in health, they will hardly taste it, unless they are shut up in a pen, and kept from other meat, but if they are inclining to the rot, or any inward distemper, they will readily eat it. This remedy may be given for a day or two at most, giving dry hay besides. It is observed in favour of the above medicine, that where the juniper grow frequently, sheep are never subject to the rot.

*To destroy Ticks or Tickles in Sheep, which annoy and spoil their skins, and keep them low in flesh.*

Take the root of the common wood napple or acar minus, cut it into chips, or grind it, and make a decoction of it in common water, the quantity of about an ounce to a pint of water, which must be drawn clear from the root as soon as it is cold: this water being applied to the skin of the sheep where the ticks prevail most, is a certain destroyer of them. A bred shepherd need not be told, that the wool must first be gently opened with the fingers before the liquor is applied. Some use a linen cloth that has been well soaked in it; others apply this with a sponge, immediately after the sheep are shorn to destroy the eggs of the ticks which remain upon the body of the sheep, and to prevent them from infesting the sheep in future. Or, boil an ounce of tobacco stalks, and a dram of salt in a quarter of water, and apply it the sheep, as soon as shorn, with a soft brush. You may, however, apply either of the above liquors, by opening the wool along the back, and letting it run down on both sides, which is a more expeditious and effectual method,

*The Worm in the Foot.*

The worm in the foot shews itself by a swelling between the claws, which makes a sheep go lame. When you find a sheep lame of any foot, examine the hoofs, and if he be troubled with this distemper, and you will find a hole big enough to admit a pin's head, in which you may observe five  
or



or six black hairs about an inch long; then with a sharp-pointed knife, open the skin a quarter of an inch on each side of the hole, and pressing it gently with your thumb, above the slit, take hold of the black hairs with the other hand, and there will come out a worm like a solid piece of flesh, about two or three inches long. The wound must afterwards be healed with tar, or broom salve.

### *The cough in Sheep.*

When the sheep are troubled with the cough and shortness of breath, bleed them in the ear; and take some oil of almonds and white wine, which mix well together, and pour into their nostrils about a spoonful at a time. When sheep are thus afflicted with a cough and shortness of breath, they are subject to be scabbed about the lips; the remedy for which is, to beat hyssop and bay salt, of each a like quantity together, and rub their lips, palates, and mouths with it: but if there be any ulcerous places, anoint them with vinegar and tar well mixed together.

### *A remedy when Sheep have swallowed any venomous worm, horse leech, or poisonous herb.*

When sheep have eaten any thing that occasions their body to swell, bleed them in the lips, and under the tail, giving them at the same time, a large spoonful of oil olive, or sharp white wine vinegar, or two good spoonfuls of human urine from a sound person.

### *Against the Murrain.*

Take dried flowers of wormwood, or of rue; mix them with common salt, and give it to such sheep as are infected, or are in danger of being so. About a dram is enough for each sheep, given in a morning, in a spoonful or two of human urine.

### *The Red Water in Sheep.*

The red water is accounted one of the most dangerous distempers

distempers to which sheep are subject to, as it carries them off if not very soon discovered. Bleed the sheep in the foot, and under the tail; then apply to the sore places, the leaves of rue and wormwood, or the tender shoots of either of them, bruised and well mixed with bay salt; and give them by way of diet, fine hay, morning and evening, or other dry meat, sprinkled a little with salt.

### *The Wildfire in Sheep.*

This is a dangerous and infectious distemper as any that can attend the flock. The remedy is, chervil bruised and beat up with stale beer, with which the sore or afflicted part must be anointed. Or prepare a wash, made of common water, one quarter of a pint, and the quantity of a horse bean of white copperas, wash the sore part with this water twice or thrice in an hour's time, and it is a certain cure.

### *A remedy for sore eyes.*

Sometimes sheep have a flux of humours in their eyes, which weaken their sight, and brings them up to be quite blind, if not helped in time. Some use on this occasion juice of celandine, which they drop into their eyes; others the juice of the leaves of ground ivy, which should be forcibly spirted out of the mouth into the sheep's eyes; or a decoction made of either of the foregoing plants will do as well. When you make these decoctions, let about five or six grains of allum be boiled in every pint of water. About seven grains of white copperas infused in about half a pint of water, is also a sovereign remedy for the humours in the eyes.

### *The Tag or Belt.*

Sheep are said to be tagged or belted when they have a flux, which, lighting upon the tail, the heat of the dung, by its scalding, breeds the scab. The common cure for this distemper is, first to cut off the tags of wool that are rayed, so as to lay the sore bare: then wash the raw part with human urine, or strong beef or pork brine, and strew it over with fine mould, and it is a certain cure, as far as  
outward

outward application can act. This is the common receipt. But give them as a diet, oats, fine hay, with a little sprinkling of bay salt finely beat, and a small quantity of the powder of juniper berries, which will certainly remove the cause. As this distemper is generally occasioned by cold and poor pasturage, a change of pasture will be found helpful.

### *Of the measles or pox in sheep.*

This distemper shews itself at first in small pimples on the skin, either of a red or purplish colour, and is very infectious; so that a sheep, as soon as attached with it, should be removed from the flock, and put into a fresh springing pasture. The outward application used by the shepherds is, the leaves of rosemary boiled in strong vinegar, about three ounces of leaves to a pint, with which they wash the pustules or sore parts.

### *Of the Blood.*

A sheep attacked with this distemper will first stand still, then hold down his head, and soon after stagger and drop down dead; and all this in five or six minutes. A shepherd therefore should be very watchful; and as soon as he perceives a sheep stagger, first cut off the upper part of his ears, and immediately after bleed him under the eye, and he will soon recover. Some suppose this distemper to proceed from the sheep eating pennygrafs, while others think it to be an overfulness of blood from rank diet.

### *Of the Wood Evil.*

The wood evil is seldom or never found among sheep that have their pasture in low grounds, but for the most part amongst those that feed upon poor uplands, and ground over-run with fern. This disorder commonly happens about April or May, seizing the sheep in the neck, making them hold their heads awry, and to halt in their walk. The remedy is, to bleed them in the vein under the eye, which if

not done in time, and fresh pasture in low lands provided for them, you will lose your sheep, as this distemper occasions their death in a day or two.

*A cure for a Lamb in a fever or any sickness.*

If a lamb be seized with a fever, or any other sickness, take him away from his dam, for fear of her catching it; which done, draw some milk from the ewe, and put to it so much rain water, and make the lamb swallow it down: this is a certain cure for a sick lamb, if you keep it warm.

*Of the Dartars.*

The darters appear on the chin of lambs in a scab, and is occasioned by their feeding on grass covered with dew.— This distemper will kill a lamb, if not stopped; therefore use the following as a preventative, viz. Take salt and hyssop in like proportion, beat them together, and therewith chase the palate of the mouth, the tongue, and all the muzzle; then wash the scab with vinegar, and after that anoint it with tar and hog's grease mixed together.

There is also a scabbiness often happens to lambs, when they are about half a year old; to cure which you must grease them with tar mixed with two parts of goose grease.

*To fasten loose teeth in sheep and lambs.*

When you observe their teeth loose, which you will see by their not feeding; bleeding them under the tail, and rub their gums with powder of mallow root.

OF





## O F H O G S.

*Of the NATURE and CHOICE of SWINE.*

**T**He hog is a hurtful and spoiling beast; stout, hardy, and troublesome to rule. However he is a profitable creature, where there is convenience to keep him. In farms where there are large dairies, it is necessary that to each cow ther should be a hog; for the offals of the dairy, such as skimmed milk, butter milk, whey, and the washing of the dairy, afford sufficient food to nourish them.

The best swine(both sows and boars)for breeding are chose by the following appearances. Long and large bodies; deep sides and bellies; thick necks and thighs; short legs, and thick chine, well set with strong bristles. The sow should only have ten tets or paps, or twelve at most. With respect to their colour, the white or sandy are esteemed the best; the pied are considered the worst, as being most subject to the measles,

*Of their management.*

One boar is to be allowed to ten sows, and both to be a year old before they are suffered to couple.

A sow usually farrows in the seventeenth week, and may have three litters in a year; but it is better not to let them take the boar every breaming time, that the pigs may derieve no weaknes from their want of strength to suckle them.

Take care that the sows are not fat at farrowing time; but feed them plentifully afterwards, that they may give the better nourishment.

The best breaming time is, with some, from November till the end of March or beginning of April. If a sow misls the breaming time, or seem not inclinable for the boar, parched

parched oats in her moaning or evenings food, or the small end of a rennet bag, will incline her to receive him.

Great care is to be taken of the sows when with pig, and to shut them up in the sty to avoid accidents. Two of them should not be put together, lest they lie one on another, and hurt themselves. Let them farrow in the sty, otherwise they often cast their pigs, which is a great loss to the keeper.

If the sow brings a number, she may be helped by the owner's feeding the pigs now and then with warm milk and a little coarse sugar in it, as they may conveniently be brought to take it.

When a sow has brought a fare of pigs, barley made soft in water may be given her: it is a cooling diet, and will nourish her, and much strengthen her body. To keep sows from doing harm, or become mischievous at farrowing time, let them have water, besides plenty of milk, or the best wash of the dairy, which you may think proper to allow.

Young sows especially should be watched, that they do not eat their pigs when they are about to farrow. Or as a preventative, feed they sow very well a few days before her expected time of farrowing; or, if that have not been done wash the backs of the pigs with a sponge dipped in an infusion of aloes and water warmed.

When your pigs are to be weaned; in the absence of the sow, feed them with the best milk you can spare from the dairy; and tho' you begin with giving it warm, you may at three week's end, serve them with it cold, if you design to rear them; and they may then, or at a month at farthest, either be fed alone, or keep company with a sow abroad. It is advised, in order to rear fine pigs, to keep the sow littered with clean straw, and her sty free from all manner of filth.

Some breed till they are six years old; and the boar at five is deemed no farther service for generation. They are, therefore, at the above ages, put up to fatten for brawn, &c. But if the boar be gelt, he will then make good bacon.

The pigs farrowed in or near Lent, and in Summer, are best to rear; as in Winter the cold pinches them, and keeps them

them back. Then, having chose out the best for sows and boars to breed on, geld all the males, and spay all the females you design to rear: for so both will make the best hogs to rear, and yield more lard. The boar pigs ought to be castrated when they are about six months old; for then they begin to wear strong in heat, and will make the stronger hogs. This should be done either in the spring or at Michælmass, and as follows; cut a cross slit in the middle of the cod over each testicle, then pull them gently out; and anoint the wound with tar. But sows should not be spayed till they are three or four years old; to do which, cut them in the mid flanks, two fingers broad, with a sharp penknife, and take out the bag of birth, and cut it off; then stitch up the wound again; and anoint it, and keep her in a warm sty for two or three days; then let her out, and she will soon grow fat.

Swine are not to be sufferered to feed too rashly, nor served with too great a plenty before they are put up; but such a moderate diet is to be given them, as will just keep them in a good state of body, and prevent them from being over-ravenous. If swine range about in the day time, and eat too much grass especially in the Spring, they will be liable to the distemper, called the gargut; wherefore, so long as you turn them out, use them to a feeding every morning and evening, and your fears may be less.

All the swine in health curl their tails; for which reason, the best swine herds will by no means suffer them to be bled in that part, but in the ears and about the neck, when bleeding is necessary.

The chief hindrance to the thriving of hogs, is, letting them lie in the wet. If the hair of your hogs stare and look rugged, which is an instance of their not being in a thriving state, take half a peck, or more, of ashes, boil them into lye; then cause such hogs to be laid on a form, and wash them with the lye, and curry them with an old curry-comb, till you find all the scurf removed from the skin; then wash them with clean water, and strew dry ashes over them; and this will kill the lice, and cause the hogs to thrive well.

## R E C E I P T S, &amp;c.

--(O)--

*Of the Fever in Swine.*

Swine are very subject to fevers, which they shew by hanging their heads, and turning them on one side; running on a sudden, and stopping short which is commonly if not always attended with a giddiness, and occasions them to drop, and die, if not timely prevented. When you observe this distemper upon them, you must strictly regard which side they turn to, and bleed them in the ear or in the neck, on the contrary side. Some bleed them likewise under the tail, about two inches below the rump. It is very certain, that this giddiness, or as some call it, the staggers in a hog, proceeds from an overfulness of blood, and by bleeding them in time they will recover.

In the bleeding of hogs near the tail, you may observe a large vein to rise above the first. The old farmers use to beat this with a little stick, in order to make it rise or swell, and then open it lengthwise, with a phleme, or fine penknife: and, after taking away a sufficient quantity of blood, that is, ten ounces from a hog of twenty-five and upwards, bind up the orifice either with bass taken from a fresh mat, or with a slip taken from the inner bark of the lime-tree, or the inner bark of the willow, or the elm. After bleeding, keep them in the house for a day or two, giving them barley meal, mixed with warm water, and allowing them to drink nothing but what is warm, water chiefly, without any mixture. In the paste made with barley meal, some of the most curious swineherds will give about half an ounce a day of the bark of oak ground fine.

*Of the Quinsy.*

This is a distemper which swine are very subject to, and will prevent their feeding, and frequently happens when they are half fatted; so that after five or six weeks putting up, tho' they have eaten near ten bushels of peas, in three



or four days, this distemper reduces them to a like poverty in flesh, as when they were put up to feed. This distemper is a swelling in the throat, and is remedied by bleeding a little above the shoulder, or behind the shoulders. But the method most certain, is to bleed them under the tongue; though some pretend, that fettering is the most certain method of cure. However, any one of these methods will do.

### *Of the Kernals in Swine.*

The distemper called the kernels, is likewise a swelling in the throat; the remedy for which is, bleeding them under the tongue, and rubbing their mouths after bleeding, with salt and wheat flour, finely beat and well mixed together. If a sow happen to be with pig, and have this distemper upon her, give her the roots of the common field narcissus or yellow daffodil.

### *Of the Loathing of Meat, or discharging it by vomit.*

When swine vomit their meat, their stomachs may be corrected by giving them the raspings of ivory or hartshorn dried in a pan with salt; these must be mixed with their meat, which should be chiefly ground beans, or ground acorns, and for want of them, barley indifferently broken in the mill, and scalded with the above ingredients. Mad-dar is likewise good to be given them on this occasion mixed with their meat. This distemper, however, is not mortal, but has the ill effect of reducing swine in their flesh. It certainly prevents the blood, or gargut, as some call it, which generally proceeds from their eating too much fresh grass when they are first turned abroad in the spring.

### *Of the Garbut or Blood.*

This distemper, by country people, is always esteemed mortal. It shews itself almost like the fever in swine, by their staggering in their gait, and loathing their meat. In the fever, however, they will eat freely till the very instant they drop; but in this, their stomach will fall off, a day

day or two before the staggering or giddiness appears. The cure for which is to bleed the hog, as soon as you perceive him attacked with the distemper, under the ears, and under the tail, according to the opinion of some. To make him bleed freely, beat him with a small wand where the incisions are made. After bleeding, keep the hog in the house giving him barley meal in warm whey, with madder, or red ochre powdered, or bole.

### *Of the Spleen.*

As swine are insatiable creatures, they are frequently troubled with abundance of the spleen; the remedy for which is, to give them some twigs of tamarisk boiled or infused in water; or if some of the small tender twigs of tamarisk, fresh gathered, were to be chopped small, and given them in their meat, it would greatly assist them; for the juice and every part of this wood, is of extraordinary benefit to swine in most cases, but in this distemper especially. If you cannot get tamarisk, you may use the tops of heath boiled in water.

### *Of the Cholar in Hogs.*

This distemper shews itself by the hog's losing his flesh, forsaking its meat, and being more inclined for sleep than ordinary, even refusing the fresh food of the field, and falling into a sleep as soon as he enters it. It is common in this distemper, for a hog to sleep more than three parts out of four of its time; and therefore he cannot eat sufficient for his nourishment. This is what may be called a lethargy; for he is no sooner asleep, but he seems dead, not being sensible, or moving, tho' you beat him with the greatest violence, till of himself he recovers.

The most certain and approved remedy for it, is the root of the cucumis silvestris, or wild cucumber, as some call it, stamped and strained with water, given them to drink. This will immediately cause them to vomit, and soon after to become lively, and leave their drowsiness. When their stomach is thus discharged, give them horse beans softened in pork brine, or in fresh human urine from  
some

some healthful person: or else acorns that have been infused a day or two in common water and salt, about a fortieth part of salt to the water. It would be necessary to keep them in the house during the time of the operation, and not to suffer them to go out till the middle of the next day, first giving them a good feed of barley meal mixed with water, wherein a little oak bark has been infused for three or four hours.—Or, as a more gentle remedy than the former, you may give the dried roots of monks rheubarb about a quarter of an ounce, with a peck of barley meal; which will bring the hog to feed with a good appetite.

### *Of the pestilence, or plague in Swine.*

This distemper is judged to be infectious: and therefore, all swine that are taken with it, must immediately be separated from the herd, and put into some house where none but the infected may come. In this, as well as in the other cases where swine are distempered, let them have clean straw. Give them, when they are thus attacked, about a pint of raisin or good white wine, wherein some of the roots of the polpody of the oak have been boiled, and wherein about ten or twelve bruised berries of ivy have been infused. This medicine will purge them, and, by correcting the stomach, discharge the distemper.

If after the first, another hog should be seized with the same illness, let the house or sty be cleaned well from the straw or the dung of the first distempered hog. At the first of his entrance, give him some bunches of wormwood, fresh gathered, for him to feed on at his pleasure; observing every time that you have occasion to bring in a new distempered swine, to give them clean litter, and clean house.—The polpody of the oak, in wine, as above directed, is likewise an approved remedy for the choler in hogs.

### *Of the measles.*

Swine, when they are troubled with the measles, will have a much hoarser voice than usual, their tongue will be pale and their skins will be thick set with blisters about the size of peas. As this distemper is natural to swine, the ancients advice, by way of prevention, to give them their meat in leaden troughs. It is also a common practice where

this distemper prevails (for it is in some sort pestilential,) to give the hogs an infusion of briony root and cumming water, every morning in their first feed, as a preventive. But the most sure way is, to prepare the following medicine, viz. Sulphur, half a pound; allum three ounces; bay berries, three quarters of a pint; and foot, two ounces. Beat all these together, tie them in a linen cloth, and lay them in the water which you give them to drink, stirring them first in the water. Or, take flower of sulphur, half an ounce, and as much madder, ground or powdered as it comes over; liquorice sliced, about a quarter of an ounce, and anniseed the same quantity; to this put a spoonful of wheat flour, and mix it with new milk; which give to a hog in a morning fasting, repeat it twice or thrice. This is a highly commended remedy for the murrain and measles

*For the distemper in the lungs.*

Swine, as they are of a hot nature, are subject to a distemper, which is called the thirst, or lungs, according to some farmers. This is a distemper proceeding purely from want of water, and therefore they are liable only in the summer time, or where water is wanting. It is frequently to a farmers very great expence, when swine are put up to fatten, that there is not due care taken to give them water enough for then they surely pine, and lose the benefit of their meat. To prevent this, be careful to give them fresh water often; for the want of it brings on an over-heat of the liver, which occasions this distemper. To remove it, pierce both ears of the hog, and put in each orifice, a leaf and stalk a little bruised; of the black hellebore.

*Of the Gall.*

This distemper appears in a swelling under the jaws, and never happens but for want of appetite, and where the stomach is too cold to digest, as some authors say. It generally seizes those swine which are confined in nasty pens and neglected and starved in their feed. Give the juice of hellebore or cabbage leaves with saffron mixed with honey and water, about a pint; and it effects a cure.

*Of the pox.*

This distemper is remarkable in such swine as have wanted  
necessary



necessary substance, and more particularly in such as have wanted water. Some have thought it proceeded from a venereal cause, whereby the blood has been corrupted. It appears in many sores upon the body of the creature; and a boar or sow will never thrive while infected with it, tho' you give them the best of meat. The cure is, to give them inwardly about two large spoonfuls of treacle, in water that has been made indifferently sweet with honey, about a pint at a time, anointing the sores with flour of brimstone well mixed in hogs lard; to which might be added, a small quantity of tobacco dust. While you give this remedy the infected swine should be kept in a house, and quite from the rest of the herd, till cured.

*The swelling under the throat.*

This distemper appears somewhat like the swelling of the kernels, or what some farmers call the kernels in swine.— The most immediate remedy is to open the swelled parts, when they are ripe for that purpose, with a fine pen knife or lancet, taking care that it is not the least rusty; and there will issue from thence a great quantity of fetid matter of a yellow or greenish colour. Then wash the part with fresh human urine and dress the wound with hog's lard.

*A cure for the bite of a Viper or mad Dog.*

The signs of madness in hogs, which proceed from the bite of vipers, slow worms, or mad dogs are nearly the same, a hog on this occasion will paw with his feet, foam at his mouth, and champ or granch with his jaws, start suddenly, and jump upon all fours at intervals. Some of the country people have mistaken this distemper for the fever in swine, others for the staggers, and some for the blood; but in neither of these do the swine paw with their feet, the venomous bites alone giving them that direction. The most immediate remedy or cure for such bites, if you can judge of their disaster presently after they are bit, is to wash the wound with warm human urine, or warm vinegar, or in want of either, with common water and salt warmed, the quantity of salt one fortieth part of the water; and then searing or burning the wound with a red hot iron. At the same time, the hog should be fettered in the ear with the common hellebore. When swine have been thus bitten, you  
may

may give them the following medicine with success; Compose of rue, the small centuary, hox, St. John's wort, of each two handfuls; and vervain, a handful; these herbs should be boiled in four gallons of small beer, being tied up in bunches. When you imagine that this decoction is strong enough, pass the liquor through a seive, or course cloth; then add to it about a gallon of water, or as much as will make good the deficiency of the liquor boiled away; add to this about two pounds of flour of sulphur, about a pound of madder finely beaten, and as much coriander seed not beat, anniseed about three quarter of a pound, and fine powder of crab or lobster claws, about six ounces. This medicine will be sufficient for twenty-five hogs.

*Of the tremor or shaking in Swine.*

Take hyssop and mallows in stalks and leaves, about a handful of each, boil them in three pints of milk, till the virtue of the herbs has sufficiently got into it; then strain the liquor from the herbs, then add, of madder, two spoonfuls, and liquorice sliced about an ounce, with as much anniseed. Give this two succeeding mornings.

*Of the staggers in a Hog.*

This distemper is to be cured two ways, viz, either by a draught prepared of flour of sulphur and madder ground or powdered, about an ounce of each, boiled in new milk, and given at twice to the hog fasting in the morning two days following, if you take the disorder in the beginning; or else, when it has already seized his head with violence, use the following; Common houseleek and rue, equal quantities; to which add, bay salt, enough to make the juice very purgent, when they are bruised to either, which should be done in a stone or marble mortar, with a wooden pestle; when these are well stamped and mixed together, add a large spoonful of the strongest vinegar you can get, and put the mixture into the ears of the hog, stopping them both with tow, wool, or cotton, so that it may remain in a day and a night. This if a hog is not too far gone, will recover him: but the same must be repeated a second time if one application does not effect a cure. As soon as the mixture is taken out of the ears, stop them with sheep's wool, cotton

cotton or tow, that has been greased a little with oil of almonds, for this will prevent his taking cold,

*For a Hog that has eaten any ill or poisonous herb, as hemlock, Henbane, &c.*

Give them to drink the juice of cucumbers made warm, which will cause him to vomit, and so cleave his stomach that he will soon recover.

*To feed Hogs for lard.*

Let them lie on thick plants of stone pavement; feed them with barley and peas, but no beans, and let them have the tappings or washings of hogheads; but for a change, give them sod barley; and in a small time, they will begin to glut; therefore about once in ten days give them a handful of crabs. Make them drunk now and then, and they will fat the better. After a month's feeding, give them dough made of barley meal for about five weeks, without any drink or other moisture, by which time they will be fat enough for use.

OF DOGS.



## O F D O G S.

-4-0-

**D**OGS are good servants, and generally much esteemed by their masters. To point out therefore, the means of removing their disorders will not be unacceptable to those who have much pleasure and delight in them, and who seek their health and preservation: especially as many a good dog is lost whose recovery were easy, had his distemper and the remedies proper to it have been known. I shall preface the several receipts under his head, with an account of the dogs in use with sportsmen, their particular description, name, and departments, and the methods of training them.

The dogs that are serviceable to the sportsmen, are the land spaniel, the water spaniel, the setting dog, the Spanish pointer, the otter dog, the fox hound, the grey hound, and the lurcher.

The land spaniel has a good nose for finding out game, such as hares, or for perching of pheasants; he will hunt close, and being brought up young to fetch and carry, is a good companion for a shooter. Gun spaniels will always open as soon as they discover their game and spring them: so that they ought to be under command, and never range before their master out of gun shot.

The water spaniel, if he be of the right sort, has rough hair, and will naturally take the water when he is a puppy; at nine months old, you may teach him any thing necessary for his office. His business is chiefly to hunt for ducks, teal, widgeon or wild geese, in the fens, moors, or lakes, at the time when the young are beginning to fly. He must be learned to fetch and carry, and then he will bring to you what you shoot, or dive after the young water fowl and bring them up.

The



The setting dog is spotted with liver colour and white. The use of them is to range the fields, and set partridges; he is of the spaniel kind, and of a middling size; has a very tender nose, and will quarter the field in a very little time. Take one of this sort at nine months old, with a halter with hob nails in it about his neck, and teach him to couch down at a dead partridge if you can get one; and especially learn him to let a net be drawn over him without stirring, which can only be done by giving him the discipline of the hob nail collar, and making the experiment of drawing a net over him at the same time.

The Spanish pointer is deemed incomparable, and will, without teaching, point at a partridge. He is large, will range well, and stand high enough to appear above any high stubble. When he points you may be sure of birds within gun shot.

The otter dog is very rough in his hair, which is commonly curled. They are of a large size, but less docile than the spaniels, though they seem to be of that sort. Their delight is chiefly in water, and their use is principally in destroying otters, which devour all the fish they meet with.

The fox hound is one of the larger kind of hounds. He should particularly be strong in his loins, and light in his chest, for his business is to run hard after his game, and to hunt the fox. A gentleman should not have less than twenty couple of dogs in a pack, for many of them will tire in a long chase; in some chases, perhaps not three couple will be in at the death of the fox. Some of these will hunt the hare, but it is best to keep the pack to one business.

The beagle, or terrier, is smaller than the fox hound, and twenty couple makes a good pack. Enter these when they are about a year old. When these hunt, at first you may bring them under command by the smack of a whip.

The blood hound, or buck-hound is large and deep-mouthed. These sort of dogs will hunt dry foot, and when they have once singled out a deer, their nose is so fine, they never leave him till he is dead.

The

The grey hound is a long, fine shaped dog, made to run, and has but little scent. A leash of grey hounds is enough for any gentlemen that will observe the law of the game, one large one to turn a hare, and the two others low, and to bear well, so that they may easily take up a hare. The smooth-skinned sort will take the gate or stile, or will run in an open country; but the rough haired ones are much the best for inclosed lands, because they will take any hedge, where they have strength enough to break through. Let your grey hound bitch be full three quarters, and your dog a year old, before you enter them, for fear of a strain. The bitches are always more eager after their game than the dogs.

The lurcher is a small sort of a grey hound, for coursing of rabbits chiefly; he will sometimes take up a hare, but makes the best sport with a rabbit.



## RECEIPTS.

### *Remedy against the bite of a mad dog.*

Take one pound of salt, put it into a quart of spring water, and wash, bathe, and squeeze the wound, and keep it on for twelve hours. But be sure as soon as the wound is given, to make use of the above medicine. Or take the roots flour de luce, one handful; bruise and stamp them small, put them into milk, and give it to the dog. A great many keepers, as well as dogs have been cured by this receipt.

### *To cure a dog, when bit by a mad dog, viper, or slow worm.*

When a dog has been bit, wash the wounded parts with hot vinegar, as soon as possible; change the vinegar two  
or

or three times, and cut or shave off the hair; then immediately light a piece of tinder, and lay it red hot upon each wound till the dog is thoroughly sensible of burning: then wash the wound, or wounds, every day with stale urine, and keep your dog muzzled, and it will certainly cure him.

*To cure the Dog of the mange.*

Give him flour of brimstone and fresh butter, and wash him with a liquor made of human urine, a gallon boiled half an hour with a pound of tobacco stalks in it; the butter and brimstone must be given every morning fasting, and the outward application immediately after; but you must muzzle your dog, or by licking himself he will die.

*To harden the feet of a Grey-hound not used to travelling, or the feet of a setter or pointer. that has ranged too much.*

Wash their feet with warm allum water, taking care that the sand be out; and an hour afterwards wash them with warm beer and butter.

*To cure dogs that are wounded by staking themselves, or to stop violent effusion of blood.*

If any of these dogs stake themselves by rushing through hedges; then cut off the hair about the wounds, and wash them with warm vinegar.

If a dog receive a bruise in any joint, to cure him, cut off the hair about the place, and rub the part gently with the following mixture, viz. two ounces of oil of spike, and two ounces of oil of fallows mixed, but muzzle him when you lay it on.

*To cure a fresh wound in a dog.*

If your dog be staked, or wounded any other way; then where the wound is (if no large blood vessels be broken,)  
L. immediately

immediately apply some oil of turpentine, but secure the dog's mouth that he does not bite you, for the turpentine will occasion a violent smarting for about a minute, but then you may be assured it will work a perfect cure.—Where any wound is, the hair must be cut close to the skin, or else it will fret the wound and make it mortify.

If there be any deep holes in the wound, then take some fresh butter and burn it in a pan, and while it is hot, make a tent with some scraped lint: and when it is dipped in the warm butter, put the lint into the hole of the wound, and change the tents every morning; the wounds this way will soon heal; and when you change them, wash the wounds with milk.

When you use tents to your dogs, swathe them with broad slips of linen, so that they may not get at their wounds, for they will else endeavour to remove the tents from their places.

### *To cure a Dog of Convulsions.*

He will first stagger, then fall and flatter with his legs, and his tongue will hang out of his mouth. Dip his nose and tongue immediately in cold water, and he will presently recover; but it is likely he may have a second fit soon after: in that case give him as much water as he will drink, and he will be well. This will save the trouble of bleeding him in the tail.

### *A purge for a dog, if you imagine he has been poisoned.*

Take oil of English pitch, one large spoonful for a large dog, or in proportion for a lesser, give it to him in a morning, and it will carry off the malignity the same day.

### *For a Meagrim in a Dog.*

If you find a dog stagger as he walks, open a vein under his tail, and he will presently recover.

### *Of Film growing over the Eyes of Dogs.*

When you perceive any film growing over the eyes of  
your



your dog, prepare the following water to wash them with twice a day, viz. take the quantity of a large tea spoonful of vitriol, and put in about half a wine pint of spring water, and when it has stood a day, take a fine piece of linen cloth and dip it in the said liquor, squeezing it a little, and then pass it over the dog's eyes gently five or six times; and after about a minute is past, with a clean water wash his eyes again, and dry them. If you find the dog's eyes smart do this twice a day.

There is a necessity for dogs always to have water at their command; for they are of a hot nature, and would frequently drink, if they had opportunity.

*To kill ticks, lice, or fleas in dogs.*

Take of beaten cummin, with as much hellebore, and mix them together with water, and wash your dogs with it; or with the juice of cucumbers; if the above cannot be had, anoint them all over with the lees or old dregs of oil olive. Or, take water wherein lime has been slacked, and boil in some wormwood and carduus, with which wash the dog, and afterwards anoint with goose grease and soap.

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## A P P E N D I X,

from

MARKHAM'S MASTER PIECE.



*For the cough in oxen.*

A COUGH of no long continuance may soon be remedied by a drink which you make with water and barley meal, adding

adding some bean flour and some rich wort, and give it to your beast.

A certain cure for an old cough, is to steep two pounds of hyssop in a quart or two of water, well mixed with eight pounds of lentil peas mingled together; likewise give the beast fine wheat and roots of leeks clean washed, well beat together fasting. You may also stamp garlick with dragon-water, new ale and butter, and being warm give it to the beast.

*For a Beast's Hoof hurt.*

If your ox by chance be hurt with a stab of wood, or with a coulter or share, or any part of the clees mixed but the powder of brimstone with a salve of pitch and old grease well mexted together, then pour it hot on any sore part.

To keep your beast from foundering, when you unyoke them, wash their feet with cold water, likewise let your pesterns and clees be annointed with old grease, and they will do well.

To cure the gravel or a cut in an ox's foot, let him be bathed in warm water, then melt tar and old grease for an ointment, and if with old fresh grease you rub and chase his feet, before you unyoke him, nothing is better to preserve them.

*For a bruise on a Ox's shoulder.*

Labouring oxen may be lame or sore bruised on their shoulders, either by going on the hard ground, by a crush of a post or gate, let them but bleed on the fore legs, it shall certainly heal them.

*For a beast that has accidentally gotton venom, either on his tongue or body.*

Your ox will commonly gape, and eat no meat, but stand holding his head and mourn; if he has eat any venomous grafs or such like, for cure whereof, give him to swallow down a white onion bruised, well mixed with a little good vinegar,

winegar, but be sure before he has in, you rub his mouth and tongue well with it.

*To kill Lice or Ticks in cattle.*

By taking cold after a great rain, by some sickness or surfeit, your oxen, kine, or other cattle, may be lousy; for a remedy, rub and chafe the beast all over with the decoction of wild olives mixed with salt, or take penny-royal mixed with garlick stamped. Give it the beast in ale or beer, and chafe him a while after. Some say rain will kill them, if you sift ashes on their back. If you feed your cattle well, and put them into good pastures, it will not be long e'er they are well. If they have lice or ticks about them, these medicines above are very good to kill them.

*Against the swelling of cattle by eating green corn.*

Your cattle will be in danger of death (without a speedy remedy), if thro' negligence of the keeper, they eat of barley, rye, or wheat, that is near ripe; for it will lie and sprout in their maws, and cause in them a mighty swelling. To help them, some drive them up and down, till they see them allwage thereof, and so they recover. Some throw a new laid egg, shell and all, into the beast's mouth, and break it in his mouth, making him swallow it with ale.—Some give him a handful of nettle tops well beat, and strained with wine or honeyed water. Some stamp or strain juniper leaves or green berries with wine, and give it the beast. Some give the beast foot and the hard rone of a red herring, well beaten in ale or beer. All which are approved remedies.

*For an Ox, or other Beast that have lost his Quide.*

An ox or other beast will mourn, and eat nothing, (because he cannot digest what he has already eaten) if he happen to lose his quide, as perhaps by some occasion it may fall out of his mouth: to remedy this, take some part of the quide cut off another beast's mouth of the like nature; if it be a cow that wants a quide, then take part of the quide of another cow, giving it her to swallow down, and she will

will be well, and so the like of other beasts. Some bruise a quantity of the herb called cudwort, and put it to a quantity of fat, and so make the beast that hath lost his guide, swallow it, and he will mend. Others put a piece of leaven into the beast's mouth as aforesaid, and thereby he will recover; but if he hath continued so long that he is far spent and wasted, take out his tongue, prick the vein under it with an awl in two or three places, and so it will bleed, whereby he will be well again.

*For Worms in Cattle.*

Stamp a good handful of worm-wood, strain it with ale or beer, and give it to your cattle troubled with worms.—Some stamp garlick and mix it with milk or ale, and give them. Some stamp a good handful of mugwort, and being strained with ale, give it to the beast. Others stamp garden cresses, then strain it with ale and give them. All which are very good remedies for worms in cattle.

*To help a beast that pisseth blood.*

In arable land you may find shell stones, which burnt and beaten to powder, and mixed in a vessel with milk and water, is very proper to be given to your cattle, or you may take blood-wort and knot-grass, and stamp a handful of each together, mix them with good milk; add to it some runnet and some of the hulks of acorn; give this in a drenching horn twich a day, and it will effect what is desired.

*To help cattle that cannot piss.*

Take carduus benedictus, a good quantity, and steep it in white wine a whole night, afterwards stir it; you may also add some sow thistles, a handful of annisees, and two or three onions sliced, all steeped the same time and strained; and so given to the beast, it will force urine and increate the appetite.

*For Beasts that are gored or hurt by one another's horns.*

You may take red earth and oker; and mingle them well together



together with a litte ale, and make a salve of it, and spread it upon a plaister. Ashes finely sifted, mixed with the grounds of ale, have been found an excellent remedy, but it must be made very thick and applied by plaister to the place grieved. It certainly heals.

*To breed Calves, and cut them.*

As husbands relate, it is not convenient to take calves, of which you will make young bulls, which are calved within the prime, which is counted five days after the change, for they will not prove well; and calves (or any other beast) then calved, are not good to keep, but eat or sell.—Two calves of a hundred will be enough to make bulls. For the rest it will be best to cut them quickly after they have calved, for two years old; then mix with litherage the ashes of vine twigs burnt, and put it upon the fores; three days after for fear of swelling, anoint it with melted tar, mingled with the aforefaid ashes.

Some approve of gelding of calves young and tender, not with iron, but cloven hazel stick pressed together, raising the end by degrees, whilst it is consumed: This way is counted best, for it is performed without wound.

It is not so convenient to cut a calf (that is big) the first year, as it is the second.

In Autumn at the decrease of the moon, it is best to cut them, the sign not being in the place; then take two straight laths, like rulers of wood, made in fashion of a pair of tongs or barnacle, casting him down, his feet being traversed together, touch him with iron, afterwards take up the stone with the nerves and string they hang by, and close your tongs under, betwixt his body and stones; let the stones be on the outside, but close them close together, then first slit the purse of one cod, and put forth the stone thereat, Let it be cut off within hard by the said tongue, close up the nerves, then take out the other stone. For fear bleeding too much, anoint him with fresh grease, and let him go, but cut them so, that you leave the end of the string joining to the said nerve, and he will not lose so much blood, and will not be seminate nor stout of the members. After ye have thus dressed, anoint him with fresh grease.

*For Purging of Cattle.*

Bruise and leeth in water the leaves of alder, stain them,  
give

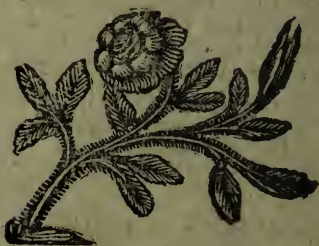
give them to the beast in the morning, and both choler and phlegm shall be purged downwards by it; It will cleanse the stomach of water.

Others take a quart of ale or beer, putting into it a good handful of the lops, leaves and flowers of centuary, which they boil till a quart of it be wasted away; then it being pretty warm (but be sure it be well stained) they give it to the beast, if the sign serve, This is a gentle purge for choler and phlegm, but chiefly phlegm, and is necessary at any time for the cattle. If the weather be sharp, let him be in the house six hours after. Some put in a pint or more of honeyed water or ale, a handful of green broom crops, which they steep at night, and so (being stained the next morning) give it the beast warm. There are several other things might be set down, but these well ordered, the beasts will do well, God willing.

*For a Cow that has newly calved, wanting Milk.*

Anniseeds boiled in ale or stained, given warm to a cow that has newly calved, and being poor, wants milk, is very good for the increase of it, cole wort leaves boiled or raw, will do the like: also barley and fennel-seed sod together is good for her. There are several others, but these are the principal approved medicines to increase milk in kine.

An account



# AN ACCOUNT

of the

## Price of Drugs and Compounds,

when purchased from the best hand.



A		s.	d.
ALMONDS JORDAN, per pound	—	1	8
Aloes, Barbadoes, called horse aloes	—	2	0
Allum, common, ditto	—	0	3
Dotto Roche ditto	—	0	6
Antimony Crude, ditto	—	0	6
Arsenic, white and yellow, ditto	—	0	6
Antimony Diaphoretic, per ounce	—	0	4
Anniseeds, per pound	—	0	8
Æthiop's Mineral, per ounce	—	0	4
Aquafortis, per pound	—	2	8
Aloes Suecorine, ditto	—	6	8
Aristolocia, ditto	—	1	0
Assa Fœtida Gum, ditto	—	3	0

B		s.	d.
Balsam Capivi, ditto	—	3	6
— of turpentine, ditto	—	2	4
— of Peru, per ounce	—	1	6
— of Tolu, per pound	—	10	0
— of sulphur, anisated (true) ditto	—	8	0
Bole Ammoniac, ditto	—	0	4
Butter of antimony, per ounce	—	1	0
Burgundy pitch, per pound	—	0	6
Beast spice, ditto	—	0	9
Brimstone in rolls, ditto	—	0	3
Buckthorn Syrup, ditto	—	1	0
Basilicon, ditto	—	1	0

C		s.	d.
Caustrics, 4d. per ounce to	—	6	0
Camphire, per pound	—	6	0
Cream of tartar, ditto	—	1	0
Cow itch, per ounce	—	0	6
Coriander seeds per pound	—	0	6
Contrayerva, ditto	—	4	0
Camomile flowers, ditto	—	1	6

M

Dragon's



## D

Dragon's blood, the best, per ounce	—	0	10
Ditto second per pound	—	0	4
Diapente, true, per ounce	—	0	9
Diachylon, simple, per pound	—	0	8
Ditto with gums, ditto	—	1	3
Discoordium, ditto	—	2	8
Drum of Creete, ditto	—	2	8
Diagridium, per ounce	—	1	4
Duobus pills (so called) per ounce	—	1	0

## E

Elecampane root, per pound	—	0	6
Elleboe, white or black, ditto	—	1	6
Electuary Lenitive, ditto	—	1	0
Emetic tartar, per ounce	—	0	6
Elaterium, or juice of wild cucumber, impiffated, per ounce	—	1	2 0
Extract of wormwood, ditto	—	0	6
Ditto of Jesuit's bark, ditto	—	1	6
Ditto of opium, ditto	—	1	6

## F

Fenugreek seed, per pound	—	0	6
Frankincense, ditto	—	0	10
Fennel seed, ditto	—	0	3
French Barley, ditto	—	0	6
Ditto pearl, ditto	—	0	4
Flowers of Benjamin, per ounce	—	4	6
Ditto of Brimstone, per pound	—	0	6

## G

Grains of paradise, per pound	—	1	8
Gamboge, ditto	—	8	0
Guaiaacum wood, or lignum vitæ raspings, ditto	—	0	3
Ditto strain'd (true) ditto	—	7	0
Gum lac thell, ditto	—	3	8
— Scammony, from Smyrna, per ounce	—	2	0
— Seneca, per pound	—	1	6
— Styrax, liquid, ditto	—	5	6
— Juniper, ditto	—	1	8
Gallangal, ditto	—	1	9
Glaſs of antimony, ditto	—	2	0
Gum Galbanum, ditto	—	5	0

Honey





## H

Honey, per pound	—	—	0	7
Horfe spice ditto	—	—	0	8
Helebore, bark, ditto	—	—	1	8
Ditto white, ditto	—	—	1	4
Hicrapicra spices, so called, ditto	—	—	8	0

## I

Juniper berries, ditto	—	—	0	6
Jalap root, ditto	—	—	5	0
Isinglafs, the best, ditto	—	—	5	0
Ditto second sort, 4s. third sort	—	—	3	4
Jesuit's bark, ditto	—	—	10	0
Irish slate, per ounce	—	—	0	2
Ipecanoanha root, per pound	—	—	14	0

## L

Liquorice root, the best, ditto	—	—	0	8
Ditto powdered, the best ditto	—	—	0	8
Lapis Calaminaris ditto	—	—	0	6
Laurel berries, ditto	—	—	0	6
Liquid laudanum, per ounce	—	—	0	6
Litharge of silver or gold per pound	—	—	0	4
Lac sulphria, ditto	—	—	2	0

## M

Mercury sublimate, corrosive, ditto	—	—	6	0
Ditto Dulcis, ditto	—	—	10	0
Musk, per drachm	—	—	3	0
Meliot, plaister, per pound	—	—	0	10

## N

Nitre, or salt petre, 10s. per pound to	—	—	18	0
Nerve oil, common sort, ditto	—	—	0	6
Nux Vomica, ditto	—	—	1	0

## O

Oil of swallows, ditto	—	—	1	0
— Linseed cold drawn, ditto	—	—	1	0
— Olives, the best ditto	—	—	1	8
— St. John's wort, ditto	—	—	1	0
— Spike Lavendar, (true) ditto	—	—	8	0
Oil of anniseeds, ditto	—	—	18	0
— Juniper, ditto	—	—	6	0
— Origanum, per ounce	—	—	1	0

Turpentine,



— Turpentine, ditto	—	—	1	6
— Vitriol, ditto	—	—	0	8
— Sassafras, per ounce	—	—	1	6
Opium per pound	—	—	1	10 0
Opodeldoc, 3d. per ounce, or 3s. 4d. per pound				

## P

Pepper long, the best per pound	—	—	1	6
Powder percipitate, red ditto	—	—	8	0
— of Jalap root, ditto	—	—	6	8
— of crab claws, per ounce	—	—	0	4
Rhubarb, per pound	—	—	16	0

## S

Sago, ditto	—	—	1	2
Saffron, English, per ounce	—	—	2	4
Soap black, per pound	—	—	0	6
Spirits of wine, per gallon	—	—	14	0
Spanish flies, per pound	—	—	16	0
Sugar of lead, per ounce	—	—	0	4
Spirits of hartshorn, per pound	—	—	2	8
Syrup of marshmallows, ditto	—	—	1	2

## T

Tincture of myrrh, ditto	—	—	3	0
Turpentine common, ditto	—	—	0	6
Tar Barbadoes, ditto	—	—	1	4
Turmeric, ditto	—	—	1	0
Treacle, London, ditto	—	—	3	4

## V

Vitriol white, or blue, ditto	—	—	1	2
Ditto Roman, ditto	—	—	1	6
Verdigrease French, ditto	—	—	3	4
Venice Treacle, ditto	—	—	3	4
Ditto soap, ditto	—	—	1	4

## W

Worm seed, ditto	—	—	3	6
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## Z

Zedoary of the East Indies, ditto	—	—	1	6
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# TABLES,

referring to

DISEASES, REMEDIES, AND OTHER MATTERS,

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THE END.

# Primitive Physick :

O R,

An Easy and Natural METHOD

O F .

C U R I N G

M O S T

D I S E A S E S.

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By J O H N W E S L E Y, M.A.

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*Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto.*

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THE SEVENTEETH EDITION.

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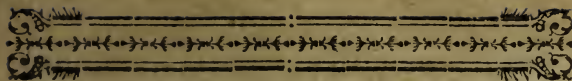
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T H E

## P R E F A C E.


 HEN man came first out of the hands of the great Creator, clothed in body as well as in soul, with immortality and incorruption, there was no place for physick, or the art of healing. As he knew no sin, so he knew no pain, no sickness, weakness, or bodily disorder. The habitation wherein the angelic mind, the *Divinæ Particula Auræ* abode, although originally formed out of the dust of the earth, was liable to no decay. It had no seeds of corruption or dissolution within itself. And there was nothing without to injure it: Heaven and earth and all the hosts of them were mild, benign and friendly to human nature. The entire creation was at peace with man, so long as man was at peace with his Creator. So that well might the morning stars sing together, and all the sons of God shout for joy.

2. But since man rebell'd against the Sovereign of heaven and earth, how entirely is the scene changed ! The incorruptible frame hath put on corruption, the immortal has put on mortality. The seeds of weakness and pain, of sickness and death, are now lodged in our inmost substance ; whence a thousand disorders continually spring, even without the aid of external violence. And how is the number of these increased by every thing round about us ? The heavens, the earth, and all things contained therein, conspire to punish the rebels against their Creator. The sun and moon shed unwholesome influences from above ; the earth exhales poisonous damps from beneath : the beasts of the field, the birds of the air, the fishes of the sea, are in a state of hostility : the air itself that surrounds us on every side, is replete with the shafts of death : yea, the food we eat, daily saps the foundation of the life which cannot be sustained without it. So has the Lord of all secured the execution of his decree,—“ *Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return.*”

3. But can there nothing be found to lessen those inconveniences, which cannot be wholly removed ? To soften the evils of life, and prevent in part the sickness and pain to which we are continually exposed ? Without question there may. One grand preventive of pain and sickness

sicknels of various kinds, seems intimated by the great Author of nature in the very sentence that intails death upon us : “ *In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, ’till thou return to the ground.*” The power of exercise, both to preserve and restore health, is greater than can well be conceived : especially in those who add temperance thereto ; who if they do not confine themselves altogether to eat either “ Bread or the herb of the Field,” (which God does not require them to do) yet steadily observe both that kind and measure of food, which experience shews to be most friendly to health and strength.

4. ’Tis probable, Physic, as well as Religion, was in the first ages chiefly traditional : every father delivering down to his sons, what he had himself in like manner received, concerning the manner of healing both outward hurts, with the diseases incident to each climate, and the medicines which were of the greatest efficacy for the cure of each disorder. ’Tis certain, this is the method wherein the art of healing is preserved among the *Americans* to this day. Their diseases indeed are exceeding few ; nor do they often occur, by reason of their continual exercise, and (’till of late) universal temperance. But if any are sick, or bit by a serpent, or torn by a wild beast, the

fathers immediately tell their children what remedy to apply. And 'tis rare, that the patient suffers long; those medicines being quick, as well as, generally, infallible.

5. Hence it was, perhaps, that the Antients, not only of *Greece* and *Rome*, but even of barbarous nations, usually assigned physic a divine original. And indeed it was a natural thought. That HE who had taught it to the very beasts and birds, the *Cretan* Stag, the *Egyptian* Ibis, could not be wanting to teach man,

*Sanctius his Animal, mentisque capacius altæ:*

Yea, sometimes even by those meaner creatures : For it was easy to infer, “ If this will heal that creature, whose flesh is nearly of the same texture with mine, then in a parallel case it will heal me.” The trial was made. The cure was wrought. And experience and physic grew up together.

6. And has not the Author of nature taught us the use of many other medicines, by what is vulgarly termed Accident ? Thus one walking some years since in a grove of pines, at a time when many in the neighbouring town were afflicted with a kind of new distemper, little sores in the inside of the mouth, a drop of natural gum fell from one of the trees on the book which  
he



he was reading. This he took up, and thoughtlessly applied to one of those sore places. Finding the pain immediately cease, he applied it to another, which was also presently healed. The same remedy he afterwards imparted to others, and it did not fail to heal any that applied it. And doubtless numberless remedies have been thus casually discovered in every age and nation.

7. Thus far physick was wholly founded on experiment. The *European*, as well as the *American*, said to his neighbour, Are you sick? Drink the juice of this herb, and your sickness will be at an end. Are you in a burning heat? Leap into that river, and then sweat 'till you are well. Has the snake bitten you? Chew and apply that root, and the poison will not hurt you. Thus antient men, having a little experience joined with common sense, and common humanity, cured both themselves and their neighbours of most of the distempers, to which every nation was subject.

8. But in process of time, men of a philosophical turn, were not satisfied with this. They began to enquire how they might *account* for these things? How such Medicines wrought such effects? They examined the human body, and all its parts; the nature of the flesh, veins, arteries, nerves; the structure

of the brain, heart, lungs, stomach, bowels ; with the springs of the several kinds of animal functions. They explored the several kinds of animal and mineral, as well as vegetable substances. And hence the whole order of physic, which had obtained to that time, came gradually to be inverted. Men of learning began to set experience aside ; to build physic upon hypotheses ; to form theories of diseases and their cure, and to substitute these in the place of experiments.

9. As theories increased, simple medicines were more and more disregarded and disused ; 'till in a course of years, the greater part of them were forgotten, at least in the politer nations. In the room of these, abundance of new ones were introduced, by reasoning, speculative men : and those more and more difficult to be applied, as being more remote from common observation. Hence rules for the application of these, and medical books were immensely multiplied ; 'till at length physic became an abstruse science, quite out of the reach of ordinary men.

10. Physicians now began to be had in admiration, as persons who were something more than human. And profit attended their employ, as well as honour ; so that they had now two weighty reasons for keeping the bulk of  
mankind

mankind at a distance, that they might not pry into the mysteries of the profession. To this end, they increased those difficulties by design, which began in a manner by accident. They filled their writings with abundance of technical terms, utterly unintelligible to plain men. They affected to deliver their rules, and to reason upon them, in an abstruse and philosophical manner. They represented the critical knowledge of Anatomy, natural philosophy (and what not ? Some of them insisting on that of Astronomy and Astrology too) as necessarily previous to the understanding the art of healing. Those who understood only, how to restore the sick to health, they branded with the name of Empirics. They introduced into practice abundance of compound medicines, consisting of so many ingredients, that it was scarce possible for common people to know which it was that wrought the cure : Abundance of exotics, neither the nature nor names of which their own countrymen understood : Of chymicals, such as they neither had skill, nor fortune, nor time to prepare : Yea, and of dangerous ones, such as they could not use, without hazarding life, but by the advice of a physician. And thus both their honour and gain were secured ; a vast majority of mankind being utterly cut off from helping either themselves or their neighbours, or once daring to attempt it.

11. Yet there have not been wanting, from time to time, some lovers of mankind, who have endeavoured (even contrary to their own interest) to reduce physic to its ancient standard : Who have laboured to explode out of it all hypotheses, and fine spun theories, and to make it a plain intelligible thing, as it was in the beginning : Having no more mystery in it than this, “ Such a medicine removes such a pain.” These have demonstrably shewn, That neither the knowledge of astrology, astronomy, natural philosophy, nor even anatomy itself, is absolutely necessary to the quick and effectual cure of most diseases incident to human bodies : Nor yet any chymical, or exotic, or compound medicine, but a single plant or root duly applied. So that every man of common sense (unless in some rare cases) may prescribe either to himself or his neighbour ; and may be very secure from doing harm, even where he can do no good.

12. Even in the last age there was something of this kind done, particularly by the great and good Dr. *Sydenham* : And in the present, by his pupil Dr. *Dover*, who has pointed out simple medicines for many diseases. And some such may be found in the writings of the learned and ingenious Dr. *Cheyne* : Who doubtless would have communicated many



ny more to the world, but for the melancholy reason he gave one of his friends, that prest him with some passages in his works, which too much countenanced the modern practice, “ O Sir, we must do something *to oblige the faculty*, or they will tear us in pieces.”

13. Without any regard to this, without any concern about the obliging or disobliging any man living, a mean hand has made here some little attempt, towards a plain and easy way of curing most diseases. I have only consulted herein, experience, common sense, and the common interest of mankind. And supposing they can be cured this easy way, who would desire to use any other? Who would not wish to have a physician always in his house, and one that attends without fee or reward? To be able (unless in some few complicated cases) to prescribe to his family, as well as himself?

14. If it be said, but what need is there of such an attempt? I answer, the greatest that can possibly be conceived. Is it not needful in the highest degree, to rescue men from the jaws of destruction? From wasting their fortunes, as thousands have done, and continue to do daily? From pining away in sickness and pain, either through the ignorance or dishonesty of physicians? Yea, and many times

throwing away their lives, after their health, time and substance.

Is it enquired, but are there not books enough already, on every part of the art of medicine? Yes too many ten times over, considering how little to the purpose the far greater part of them speak. But beside this, they are too dear for poor men to buy, and too hard for plain men to understand. Do you say, "But there are enough of these collections of receipts." Where? I have not seen one yet, either in our own or any other tongue, which contains only safe, and cheap, and easy medicines. In all that have yet fallen into my hand, I find many dear and many far-fetch'd medicines: Besides many of so dangerous a kind, as a prudent man would never meddle with. And against the greater part of those medicines there is a further objection: They consist of too many ingredients. The common method of compounding and de-compounding medicines, can never be reconciled to common sense. Experience shews, that one thing will cure most disorders, at least as well as twenty put together. Then why do you add the other nineteen? Only to swell the Apothecary's bill: Nay, possibly, on purpose to prolong the distemper, that the doctor and he may divide the spoil.

But

But admitting there is some quality in the medicine proposed, which has need to be *corrected*: Will not one thing correct it as well as twenty? It is probable, much better. And if not, there is a sufficiency of other medicines, which need no such correction.

How often, by this compounding medicines of opposite qualities, is the virtue of both utterly destroyed? Nay, how often do those joined together destroy life, which single, might have preserved it? This occasioned that caution of the great *Boerhaave*, against mixing things without evident necessity, and without full proof of the effect they will produce when joined together, as well as of that they produced when asunder: Seeing (as he observes) several things, which separately taken, are safe and powerful medicines, when compounded, not only lose their former powers, but commence a strong and deadly poison.

15. As to the manner of using the medicines here set down, I should advise, As soon as you know your distemper, (which is very easy, unless in a complication of disorders, and then you would do well to apply to a Physician that fears God): *First*, use the first of the remedies for that disease which occurs in the ensuing collection; (unless some other of them be easier to be had, and then it may do just as well.)

*Secondly*

*Secondly*, After a competent time, if it takes no effect, use the second, the third, and so on. I have purposely set down (in most cases) several remedies for each disorder; not only because all are not equally easy to be procured at all times, and in all places: But likewise because the medicine which cures one man, will not always cure another of the same disorder. Nor will it cure the same man at all times. Therefore it was necessary to have a variety. However, I have subjoined the letter (*I*) to those medicines which some think to be *Infallible*.—*Thirdly*, Observe all the time the greatest exactness in your regimen, or manner of living. Abstain from all mix'd, all high-season'd food. Use plain diet, easy of digestion; and this as sparingly as you can, consistent with ease and strength. Drink only water, if it agrees with your stomach; if not, good clear, small beer. Use as much exercise daily in the open air, as you can without weariness. Sup at Six or Seven on the lightest food: Go to bed early, and rise betimes. To persevere with steadiness in this course, is often more than half the cure. Above all, add to the rest, (for it is not labour lost) that old unfashionable medicine, Prayer. And have faith in God who “*killeth and maketh alive, who bringeth down to the grave, and bringeth up.*”



16. For the sake of those who desire, thro' the blessing of God, to retain the health which they have recovered, I have added a few plain, easy rules, chiefly transcribed from Dr. *Cheyne*.

I. 1. The air we breathe is of great consequence to our health. Those who have been long abroad in easterly or northerly winds, should drink some thin and warm liquor going to bed, or a draught of toast and water.

2. Tender people should have those who lie with them, or are much about them, sound, sweet, and healthy.

3. Every one that would preserve health, should be as clean and sweet as possible in their houses, cloathes and furniture.

II. 1. The great rule of eating and drinking, is, To suit the quality and quantity of the food to the strength of our digestion; to take always such a sort and such a measure of food, as fits light and easy on the stomach.

2. All pickled, or smoaked, or salted food, and all high-seasoned is unwholesome.

3. Nothing conduces more to health, than abstinence and plain food, with due labour.

4. For studious persons, about eight ounces of animal food, and twelve of vegetable in twenty-four hours is sufficient.

5. Water

5. Water is the wholesomest of all drinks; quickens the appetite and strengthens the digestion most.

6. Strong, and more especially spirituous liquors, are a certain though slow poison.

7. Experience shews, there is very seldom any danger in leaving them off all at once.

8. Strong liquors do not prevent the mischiefs of a surfeit, nor carry it off so safely as water.

9. Malt liquors (except clear, small beer, of a due age) are exceeding hurtful to tender persons.

10. Coffee and tea are extremely hurtful to persons who have weak nerves.

III. 1. Tender persons should eat very light suppers; and that two or three hours before going to bed.

2. They ought constantly to go to bed about nine, and rise at four or five.

IV. 1. A due degree of exercise is indispensably necessary to health and long life.

2. Walking is the best exercise for those who are able to bear it; riding for those who are not. The open air, when the weather is fair,

fair, contributes much to the benefit of exercise.

3. We may strengthen any weak part of the body by constant exercise. Thus the lungs may be strengthened by loud speaking, or walking up an easy ascent; the digestion and the nerves, by riding; the arms and hands, by strongly rubbing them daily.

4. The studious ought to have stated times for exercise, at least two or three hours a-day: the one half of this before dinner, the other before going to bed.

5. They should frequently shave, and frequently wash their feet.

6. Those who read or write much, should learn to do it standing; otherwise it will impair their health.

7. The fewer clothes any one uses, by day or night, the hardier he will be.

8. Exercise, first, should be always on an empty stomach; secondly, should never be continued to weariness; thirdly, after it, we should take care to cool by degrees: otherwise we shall catch cold.

9. The flesh-brush is a most useful exercise, especially to strengthen any part that is weak.

10. Cold-

10. Cold-bathing is of great advantage to health : It prevents abundance of diseases. It promotes perspiration, helps the circulation of the blood, and prevents the danger of catching cold. Tender people should pour water upon the head before they go in, and walk in swiftly. To jump in with the head foremost, is too great a shock to nature.

V. 1. Costiveness cannot long consist with health. Therefore care should be taken to remove it at the beginning : and when it is removed, to prevent its return, by soft, cool, open diet.

2. Obstructed perspiration (vulgarly called catching cold) is one great source of diseases. Whenever there appears the least sign of this, let it be removed by gentle sweats.

VI. 1. The passions have a greater influence on health, than most people are aware of.

2. All violent and sudden passions dispose to, or actually throw people into acute diseases.

3. The slow and lasting passions, such as grief and hopeless love, bring on chronical diseases.

4. 'Till the passion, which caused the disease, is calmed, medicine is applied in vain.

3. The



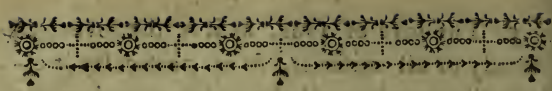
5. The love of God, as it is the sovereign remedy of all miseries, so in particular it effectually prevents all the bodily disorders the passions introduce, by keeping the passions themselves within due bounds. And by the unspeakable joy and perfect calm, serenity, and tranquility it gives the mind, it becomes the most powerful of all the means of health and long life.

LONDON, *June 11.*

1747.



POST-



## POSTSCRIPT.

1. **I**T was a great surprize to the editor of the following collection, that there was so swift and large a demand for it ; that three impressions were called for in four or five years ; and that it was not only re-published by the booksellers of a neighbouring nation ; but also inserted by parts in their publick papers, and so propagated through the whole kingdom. This encouraged him carefully to revise the whole, and to publish it again, with several alterations, which it is hoped may make it of greater use to those who love common sense and common honesty.

2. Those alterations are still in pursuance of my first design, to set down cheap, safe, and easy medicines ; easy to be known, easy to be procured, and easy to be applied by plain, unlettered men. Accordingly, I have omitted a considerable number, which though cheap and safe, were not so common or well-known ; and have added at least an equal number to which that objection cannot be made : Which are not only of small price, and extremely safe, but likewise easily to be found, if not in every house or yard, yet in every town, and almost every village throughout the kingdom.

3. It

3. It is because they are not safe, but extremely dangerous, that I have omitted (together with Antimony) the four Herculean medicines, Opium\*, the Bark\*, Steel\*, and most of the preparations of Quicksilver. Herculean indeed! Far too strong for common men to grapple with. How many fatal effects have these produced, even in the hands of no ordinary physicians! With regard to four of these the instances are glaring and undeniable. And whereas Quicksilver, the fifth, is in its native form as innocent as bread or water: Has not the art been discovered, so to prepare it, as to make it the most deadly of all poisons? These physicians have justly termed edged Tools. But they have not yet taught them to wound at a distance: And honest men are under no necessity of touching them, or coming within their reach.

4. Instead of these, I have once more ventured to recommend to men of plain, unbiassed reason, such remedies as air, water, milk, whey, honey, treacle, salt, vinegar, and common English herbs, with a few foreign medicines, almost equally cheap, safe and common. And this I have done on that principle, whereby I desire to be governed in all my actions, “Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, the same do unto them.”

5. At the request of many persons, I have likewise added plain definitions of most distempers; not indeed  
accurate

\* Except in a very few cases.

*accurate or philosophical definitions, but such as are suited to men of ordinary capacities, and as may just enable them, in common simple cases, to distinguish one disease from another. In uncommon or complicated diseases, where life is more immediately in danger, I again advise every man without delay to apply to a physician that fears God.*

BRISTOL, Oct. 16, 1755.



LONDON, Nov. 10, 1760.

**D**URING the observation and experience of more than five years, which have passed since the last impression of this tract, I have had many opportunities of trying the virtues of the ensuing remedies. And I have now added the word *Tried* to those which I have found to be of the greatest efficacy. I believe many others to be of equal virtue : but it has not lain in my way to make the trial.

In this course of time I have likewise had occasion to collect several other remedies, tried either by myself or others, which are inserted under their proper heads. Some of these I have found to be of uncommon



mon virtue, equal to any of those which were before published: and one, I must aver, from personal knowledge, grounded on a thousand experiments, to be far superior to all the other medicines I have known; I mean Electricity. I cannot but intreat all those who are well-wishers to Mankind, to make full proof of this. Certainly it comes the nearest an universal medicine, of any yet known in the world.

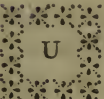
One grand advantage which most of these medicines have above those commonly used is this: you may be sure of having them good in their kind; pure, genuine, unsophisticate. But who can be sure of this, when the medicines he uses are compounded by an apothecary? Perhaps he has not the drug prescribed by the physician, and so puts in its place "what will do as well." Perhaps he has it; but it is stale and perished: yet "you would not have him throw it away. Indeed he cannot afford it." Perhaps he cannot afford to make up the medicine as the dispensatory directs, and sell it at the common price. So he puts in cheaper ingredients: and you take neither you nor the physician knows what! How many inconveniences must this occasion! How many constitutions are ruined hereby! How many valuable lives are lost! Whereas all these inconveniences may be prevented, by a little care and common sense, in the use of those plain simple remedies, which are here collected.



A  
C O L L E C T I O N  
O F  
R E C E I P T S.

---

1. *Abortion, (to prevent.)*

L  SE daily a Decoction of *Lignum*  
U *Guaicum*; boiling an Ounce of it in  
a Quart of Water.

2. If there is a full strong pulse, bleed in small quantities and at stated intervals.

2. *For an Ague\**.

3. Go into the *Cold Bath* just before the cold fit.

4. Or, take a Handful of *Groundsell*, shred it small, put it into a Paper Bag, four inches square, pricking that side which is to be next the Skin full of Holes. Cover this with a thin Linen, and wear it on the Pit of the Stomach, renewing it two hours before the Fit. Tried.

B

5. Or,

\* An *Ague* is, An Intermittent Fever, each Fit of which is preceded by a cold Shivering, and goes off in a Sweat.

5. Or, apply to the Stomach : sliced Roots of *Water-Lillies* :—Tried.
6. Or, a large *Onion* slit :
- \* 7. Or, melt two-penny worth of *Frankincense*, spread it on Linen, grate a *Nutmeg* upon it, cover it with Linen, and hang this bag on the Pit of the Stomach.—I have never yet known it fail :
8. Or, boil *Yarrow* in new Milk, till it is tender enough to spread as a Plaister. An Hour before the cold Fit, apply this to the wrists, and let it be on till the hot Fit is over. If another Fit comes, use a fresh Plaister.—This often cures a *Quartan* :
9. Or, drink a Quart of *cold Water*, just before the cold Fit. Then go to bed and sweat :
- \* 10. Or, make six midling Pills of *Cobwebs*. Take one a little before the cold Fit : Two a little before the next Fit ; (suppose the next day :) The other three, if need be, a little before the third Fit.—This seldom fails :
- \* 11. Or, two small Tea-spoonfuls of *Sal Prunellæ*, an Hour before the Fit.—It commonly cures in thrice taking :
- \* 12. Or, a Tea-spoonful of *Spirits of Hartshorn*, in a Glass of Water.
13. Or, a large spoonful of *Brimstone* powdered, in a Cup of hot White Wine. Then lie down in Bed and sweat :
14. Or, eat a small *Lemon*, Rind and all :
15. In the hot Fit, if violent, take eight or ten Drops of *Laudanum* : If costive, in *Hierapicra*.



☞ It is proper to take a gentle *Vomit*, and sometimes a *Purge*, before you use any of these medicines. If a *Vomit* is taken two hours before the *Fit* is expected, it generally prevents that *Fit*, and sometimes cures an *Ague*: Especially in *Children*.—It is also proper to repeat the medicine (whatever it be) about a *Week* after, in order to prevent a *Relapse*. Do not take any *Purge* soon after.—The daily use of the *Flesh-brush*, and frequent *Cold Bathing* are of great use to prevent relapses.

### 3. A Tertian Ague\*.

- 16. Is often cured by taking a *Purge* one day, and the next, *bleeding* in the beginning of the *Fit* :
- \*17. Or, take a tea-spoonful of *Salt of Tartar* in *Spring Water*. This often cures double *Tertians*, triple *Quartans*, and long lasting *Fevers*: Especially if *Sena* be premised twice or thrice :
- 18. Or, after *Purging*, *Vomiting*, or *Bleeding*, take a dram of *Treacle* in *Plantane Water*, three mornings :
- \*19. Or, apply to each *Wrist* a plaister of *Treacle* and *Soot*.—Tried.
- 20. Or, use the *Cold Bath*. (Unless you are of an advanced Age, or extremely weak.) But when you use this, on any account whatever, it is proper,

B 2

I. To

\* That is, An *Ague* which returns every other day.—In this, use light and sparing Diet on the day between.

1. To bleed or purge, before you begin :
2. To go in cool ; to immerge at once, but not head foremost ; to stay in only two or three minutes, (or less, at first :) :
3. Never to bathe on a full Stomach :
4. To bathe twice or thrice a week at least, 'till you have bathed nine or ten times :
5. To sweat immediately after it (going to Bed) in Palfies, Rickets, and all Diseases wherein the Nerves are obstructed :
6. You may use yourself to it, without any danger, by beginning in *May*, and at first just plunging in, and coming out immediately. But many have begun in winter, without any inconvenience.

#### 4. *A Double Tertian.*

22. Take before the Fit, (after a Purge or two) three ounces of *Cichory-Water*, half a dram of *Salt of Wormwood*, and fifteen Drops of *Spirit of Sulphur* :
23. To perfect the Cure, on the fourth day after you miss the Fit, take two Drams of *Sena*, half a dram of *Salt of Tartar*, infused all night in four ounces of *Cichory-Water*. Strain it and drink it.

#### 5. *A Quartan Ague\**.

24. Ap-

\* That is, An *Ague* which misses two days; coming on *Monday* (suppose) and again on *Thursday*.

24. Apply to the Suture of the Head, when the Fit is coming, *Wall July Flowers*, beating together Leaves and Flowers with a little Salt. Keep it on till the hot Fit is over. Repeat this, if need be.
25. Use *strong Exercise*, (as riding or walking, as far as you can bear it) an hour or two before the Fit. If possible, continue it till the Fit begins. This alone will frequently cure :—  
Tried.
26. Or, apply to the Wrists a plaister of *Turpentine* :
27. Or, of bruised *Pepper*, mixt with *Treacle* :
28. Or, apply *Oil of Turpentine* to the small of the Back, before the Fit :
- \* 29. For a *Tertian* or *Quartan*, vomit with ten grains of *Ipecacuanha* an Hour before the cold Fit begins. Then go to Bed, and continue a large Sweat by *Lemonade*, (that is, Lemon, Sugar, and Water) for six or eight hours. This usually cures in three or four times, If it does not, use the *Cold Bath* between the Fits.
30. Or, drink every morning a gill of White Wine, wherein half a slice of *Seville Orange* is boiled :
31. Or, take for ten, twelve, or fourteen mornings, half a pint of Water, in which half an ounce of *Sena*, and a dram of *Salt of Tartar* have been infused twelve hours :
32. Or, take twenty grains of powder'd *Saffron* before the Fit, in a glass of White Wine.

33. Or, take *Sugar-Candy*, three drams, *Ginger*, two drams, *Camphire* one dram. Mix them into a Powder, and take a dram in warm Water.

## 6. St. Anthony's Fire†.

- \* 34. Take a glass of *Tar Water* warm, in Bed, every hour, washing the part with the same.
- ☞ *Tar-Water is made thus.*—Put a gallon of cold Water to a Quart of Norway Tar. Stir them together with a flat stick for five or six Minutes. After it has stood covered for three days, pour off the Water clear, bottle and cork it.
35. Or, drink just so much *Sea-water* as does not vomit or purge, every morning for seven days: This is the proper Measure, in whatever Case it is taken. It seldom fails.
- \* 36. Or, take a Decoction of *Elder Leaves*, as a Sweat: applying to the part a Cloth dipt in *Lime-Water*, mixed with a little camphorated Spirits of Wine.
- ☞ *Lime-Water is made thus.*—Infuse a Pound of good quick Lime in six quarts of Spring Water for twenty-four Hours. Decant and keep it for Use.

37. Or

‡ St. Anthony's Fire is a Fever attended with a red and painful Swelling, full of Pimples, which afterwards turn into small Blisters, on the Face or some other part of the Body. The sooner the eruption is, the less danger.—Let your Diet be only *Water-Gruel*, or *Barly-Broth*, with roasted Apples.



37. Or take two or three gentle Purges.—No acute Fever bears repeated Purges better than this, especially when it affects the Head: Meantime boil a handful of *Sage*, two handfuls of *Elder Leaves* (or *Bark*) and an ounce of *Alum* in two quarts of Forge Water, to a pint. Anoint with this every night.

### 7. *The Apoplexy*†.

38. To prevent, use the *Cold Bath*, and drink only Water.

\*39. In the Fit, put a handful of *Salt* into a pint of cold Water, and if possible, pour it down the throat of the Patient. He will quickly come to himself. So will one who seems dead by a fall.

40. Or, fix a *Cupping Glass* to the Nape of the Neck, and another to each Shoulder. But send for a good Physician immediately:

\*41. If the Fit be soon after a Meal, do not bleed, but vomit.

\*42. Rub the Head, Feet and Hands strongly, and let two strong Men carry the Patient upright, backward and forward about the Room.

43. A *Seton* in the Neck, with low Diet, has often prevented a Relapse.

B 4

8. *Canine*

† An *Apoplexy* is, A total Loss of all Sense, and voluntary Motion, commonly attended with a strong Pulse, hard Breathing and Snorting.

8. *Canine Appetite*\*.

45. “ If it be without Vomiting, is often cured by a small Bit of Bread dipt in Wine, and applied to the Nostrils.” *Dr. Schomberg.*

9. *The Asthma*†.

46. Take a Pint of *cold Water* every Morning, *washing* the Head therein immediately after, and using the *cold Bath* once a Fortnight :
- \*47. Or, cut an Ounce of stick *Liquorice* into slices. Steep this in a Quart of Water, four and twenty Hours, and use it, when you are worse than usual, as common Drink. I have known this give much ease.
48. Or, half a Pint of *Tar Water*, twice a Day.
49. Or, live a fortnight on boiled *Carrots* only. It seldom fails :
50. Or, take two Spoonfuls of *Nettle-juice*, mixed with clarified *Honey*, every Night and Morning.
- \*51. Or, take an Ounce of *Quicksilver* every Morning, and a Spoonful of *Aqua Sulphurata*, in a large glass of Spring-Water at Five in the Evening,—This has cured an inveterate *Asthma*.

65. For

\* An insatiable Desire of Eating.

† An *Asthma* is a Difficulty of Breathing from a Disorder in the Lungs. In the common (or moist) *Asthma*, the Patient spits much.

52. For present Relief, vomit with a Quart or more of *warm Water*. The more you drink of it the better.

☞ *Do this whenever you find any motion to vomit ; and take Care always to keep your Body open.*

### 10. *A Dry or convulsive Asthma.*

53. Juice of *Radishes* relieves much : so does

54. A Cup of strong *Coffee* :

55. Or, *Garlick*, either raw, or preserved, or in Syrup :

56. Or, drink a Pint of *new Milk* Morning and Evening.—This has cured an inveterate *Asthma*.

57. Or, use the *Cold Bath* thrice a Week :

\*58. Or, beat fine *Saffron* small, and take eight or ten Grains every Night : Tried.

\*59. Take from three to five Grains of *Ipecacuanha* every Morning ; or from five to ten Grains every other Evening. Do this if need be, for a Month or six Weeks. Five Grains usually vomit. In a violent fit, take a Scruple instantly.

60. In any *Asthma*, the best Drink is *Apple Water* : That is, Boiling Water poured on sliced Apples.

### 11. *To cure Baldness.*

61. Rub the part Morning and Evening, with *Onions*, 'till it is red ; and rub it afterwards

B 5

with

with *Honey*. Or, Wash it with a Decoction of *Box-wood*. Or, Electrify it daily.

## 12. *Bleeding at the Nose, (to prevent.)*

\*62. Drink *Whey* largely, every Morning, and eat much of *Raisins*.

63. To cure it, Apply to the Neck behind and on each side, a Cloth dipt in *cold Water* :

\*64. Or, wash the Temples, Nose and Neck with *Vinegar* :

65. Or, snuff up *Vinegar* and *Water* :

66. Or, chew *Nettle-Root*, spitting out the Juice :

67. Or, steep a *Linen Rag* in *sharp Vinegar*, burn it, and blow it up the Nose with a Quill.

68. In a violent case, go into a Pond or River, Tried. See Extract from Dr. *Tissot*.

## 13. *Bleeding of a Wound.*

69. Make tight *Ligatures* on the Arms :

70. Or, apply Tops of *Nettles* bruised :

71. Or, Leaves of *All-heal* bruised : *I*.

72. Or, strew on it the *Ashes* of a *Linen Rag*, dipt in *sharp Vinegar* and burnt :

\*73. Or, take ripe *Puff-Balls*. Break them warily, and save the Powder. Strew this on the Wound and bind it on. *I*.—This will stop the Bleeding of an amputated Limb without any Caution.

74. Or,



74. Or, take of *Brandy*, two Ounces, *Castile-Soap*, two Drams, *Pot-Ash*, one Dram. Scrape the Soap fine and dissolve it in the Brandy ; then add the Pot-ash. Mix them well together, and keep them close stopt in a Phial. Apply a little of this warmed to a bleeding Vessel, and the Blood immediately congeals.

#### 14. *Spitting Blood.*

\*75. Take half a Pint of stew'd *Prunes*, at lying down, for two or three Nights : Tried.

\*76. Or, two spoonfuls of Juice of *Nettles*, every Morning, and a large Cup of Decoction of *Nettles* at Night, for a Week : Tried.

77. Or, three Spoonfuls of *Sage-juice* in a little *Honey*. This presently stops either spitting or vomiting Blood : Tried.

\*78. Or, half a Tea-spoonful of *Barbadoes Tar*, on a Lump of Loaf Sugar at Night. It commonly cures at once.

#### 15. *Vomiting Blood.*

\*79. Take two Spoonfuls of *Nettle-Juice*.— (This also dissolves Blood coagulated in the Stomach.)—Tried.

80. Or, one Spoonful of the Juice of *Quinces*.

#### 16. *To dissolve coagulated Blood.*

81. Bind on the Part for some Hours a Paste  
B 6 made

made of *Black Soap* and *Crumbs of white Bread* :

82. Or, grated Root of *Burdock* spread on a Rag :  
Renew this twice a Day.

### 17. *Blisters.*

83. On the Feet, occasioned by Walking, are cured by drawing a Needle full of *Worsted* through them. Clip it off at both ends, and leave it till the skin peels off.

### 18. *Boils,*

84. Apply a little *Venice Turpentine* :  
85. Or, a Plaister of *Honey* and *Wheat Flour* :  
86. Or, of *Figs* :  
87. Or, a little *Saffron* in a white Bread Poultice.  
——'Tis proper to purge also.

### 19. *Hard Breasts.*

88. Apply *Turnips roasted* 'till soft, then mashed and mixed with a little *Oil of Roses*. Change this twice a Day, keeping the Breast very warm with Flannel.

### 20. *Sore Breasts and Swelled.*

- \*89. Boil a handful of *Camomile* and as much *Mallows* in Milk and Water. Foment with it between two Flannels as hot as can be borne, every twelve Hours. It also dissolves any Knot or Swelling in any Part.

21. *A Bruise.*

\*90. Immediately apply *Treacle* spread on brown Paper : Tried.

91. Or, apply a Plaister of chopt *Parsley* mixt with Butter :

92. Or, a Fomentation of *Verjuice* and *Camomile* Flowers :

\*93. Or, *Electrify* the Part. This is the quickest Cure of all.

22. *To prevent Swelling from a Bruise.*

94. Immediately apply a Cloth, five or six times doubled, dipt in *cold Water*, and new dipt when it grows warm : Tried.

23. *To cure a Swelling from a Bruise.*

95. Foment it half an hour, Morning and Evening with Cloths dipped in *Water* as hot as you can bear.

24. *A Burn or Scald.*

96. Immediately plunge the part into *cold Water*. Keep it in an Hour, if not well before. Perhaps four or five hours : Tried.

\*97. Or, *Electrify* it. If this can be done presently, it totally cures the most desperate Burn.

98. Or,

98. Or, if the part cannot be dipt, apply a cloth four times doubled, dipt in *cold Water*, changing it when it grows warm :

\*99. Or, a bruised *Onion* :

100. Or, *Oil* and *Parsley* stamp together :

101. Or, apply *Oil*, and strew on it powder'd *Ginger*.

## 25. *A deep Burn or Scald.*

102. Apply black *Varnish* with a Feather, 'till it is well :

103. Or, inner Rind of *Elder* well mixt with fresh Butter. When this is bound on with a Rag, plunge the part into cold Water. This will suspend the Pain, till the Medicine heals.

## 26. *A Cancer in the Breast.†*

\*104. Of thirteen Years standing, was cured by frequently applying *Red Poppy Water*, *Plantane* and *Rose Water*, mixt with *Honey of Roses*. Afterwards, the Waters used alone perfected the Cure.

105. Use the *Cold Bath*. (This has cured many.)  
This

† A *Cancer* is an hard, round, uneven, painful Swelling, of a blackish or leaden Colour, the Veins round which seem ready to burst. It comes commonly with a Swelling about as big as a Pea, which does not at first give much Pain, nor change the Colour of the Skin.



This cured Mrs. *Bates* of *Leicestershire*, of a Cancer in her Breast, a Consumption, a Sciatica, and Rheumatism, which she had near twenty Years:—She bathed daily for a Month, and drank only Water.

☞ Generally where Cold Bathing is necessary to cure any Disease, Water-drinking is so, to prevent a Relapse.

106. If it be not broke, apply a piece of *Sheet-Lead* beat very thin, and pricked full of Pin-holes, for Days or Weeks; to the whole Breast—Purges should be added every third or fourth Day :

107. Or, rub the whole Breast, Morning and Evening, with *Spirits of Hartshorn*, mixt with Oil :

108. Or keep it continually moist with Honey.

\*109. Or take *Horse-Spurs* † and dry them by the Fire, till they will beat to Powder. Sift and infuse two Drams in two Quarts of Ale ; drink half a Pint every six hours, new milk-warm.—It has cured many. Tried,

110. Or, apply *Goose Dung* and *Celandine*, beat well together and spread on a fine Rag. It will both cleanse and heal the Sore :

\*111 Or, a Poultis of *wild Parsnips*, Flowers, Leaves and Stalks, changing it Morning and Evening : Or, scraped *Carrots* :

112. Or,

† These are a kind of Warts, that grow on the Inside of the Horse's Fore-legs.

112. Or, live three months on *Apples* or *Apple-Water*.
113. Or, take half a dram of *Venice Soap* twice a Day:
114. Or, take *Brimstone* and *Aqua Sulphurata*, (as ART. 54.)—This has cured one far advanced in Years.—Dr. *Cheyne* says, a total Afs-Milk Diet, about two quarts a Day, without any other Food or Drink, will cure a confirmed Cancer.

## 27. *A Cancer in any other Part.*

- 115 Apply red *Onions* bruised :
- 116 Or, make a Plaister of *Rock-Allum*, *Vinegar*, and *Honey*, equal Quantities, with *Wheat-flour*. Change it every twelve Hours.—It often cures in three or four Days :
- 117 Or, Stamp the Flowers, Leaves and Stalks of wild *Parfnips*, and apply them as a Plaister, changing it every twelve Hours. It usually cures in a few Days.

## 28. *A Cancer in the Mouth.*

- 118 Boil a few Leaves of *Succory*, *Plantane*, and *Rue* with a Spoonful of *Honey*, for a Quarter of an Hour. Gargle with this often in an Hour: *I*.

119. Or,

- 119 Or, with *Vinegar* and *Honey* wherein half an Ounce of *Roch-Alum* is boiled :
- 120 Or, mix as much burnt *Alum* and as much black *Pepper* as lies on a Six-pence with an ounce of *Honey*, and frequently touch the Part.
- 121 Or, with a little *Roman Vitriol* dissolved in a pint of *Water* ; then apply *Cream*. This also speedily cures the *Shingles* : Tried.
- \*122 Or, Take an ounce of *Flour of Sulphur*, and half an ounce of *Roch-Allum* finely powdered. Mix these well together with pure *Honey* and apply often.
- 123 Or, Blow the *Ashes* of *scarlet Cloth* into the Mouth or Throat. It seldom fails.

### 29. Chilblains, (to prevent.)

- \*124 Wear *Flannel Socks* : or, *Socks* of *Chamois Leather*.
- 125 Or, Wash the Hands with *Flour of Mustard*.

### 30. Chilblains, (to cure.)

- 126 Apply *Salt* and *Onions* pounded together :
- \*127 Or, a Poultice of *roasted Onions* hot. Keep it on two or three Days, if not cured sooner :
- 128 Or, hot *Turnip-parings* roasted, changing them twice or thrice a day.
- 129 Wash them (if broke) with *Tincture of Myrrh* in a little *Water*. (See Extract from *Tiffot*.)

### 31. Children.

31. *Children.*

130. To prevent the Rickets, Tendernefs and Weaknefs, dip them in Cold Water every Morning, at leaft till they are eight or nine Months old.

No Roller fhould ever be put round their Bodies, nor any Stays ufed. Inftead of them, when they are put into fhort Petticoats, put a Waift-coat under their Frocks.

Let them go bare-footed and bare-headed, till they are three or four years old at leaft.

'Tis beft to wean a Child when feven Months old. It fhould lie in the Cradle at leaft a Year.

No Child fhould touch any fpirituous or fermented Liquor, nor animal Food, before two Years old. Their Drink fhould be Water. Tea they fhould never tafte, till ten or twelve Years old. Milk, Milk-porridge and Water-gruel, are the proper Breakfasts for Children.

32. *Chin Cough, or Hooping-Cough.*

131. Ufe the *Cold Bath* daily :

132. Or, rub the feet thoroughly with *Hogs-lard*, before the Fire at going to Bed, and keep the Child warm therein : Tried.

133. Or, rub the Back at lying down with *old Rum*. It feldom fails :

134. Or, give a Spoonful of Juice of *Penny-royal*, mixt with brown *Sugar-candy*, twice a Day :

135. Or,



135. Or, give *Asses-milk* for seven weeks:
136. Or, half a Pint of *Milk*, warm from the Cow, with the Quantity of a Nutmeg of *Conserve of Roses* dissolved in it every Morning.
- \*137. Or, dissolve a Scruple of *Salt of Wormwood* in a Quarter of a Pint of clear Water: Add to it ten grains of finely powdered *Cochineal*, and sweeten it with Loaf-Sugar.
- Give a Child within the Year, the fourth Part of a Spoonful of this, four times a day, with a Spoonful of Barley-water after it. Give a Child two Years old, half a Spoonful: a Child above four years old, a Spoonful. Boiled apples put into warm Milk may be his chief Food. This relieves in twenty-four Hours, and cures in five or six days.
138. Or, from three to five Grains of *Gum Gamboge*.—It vomits and purges: And Dr. Cook, says, always cures.
139. In desperate Cases, Change of Air alone has cured.

### 33. *Cholera Morbus*: i.e. *Flux* and *Vomiting*.

140. Drink two or three Quarts of *cold Water*, if strong; of *warm Water*, if weak.
141. Or, drink a Draught of *Vinegar* and *Water*.
142. Or, boil a Chicken an Hour in two Gallons of Water, and drink of this till the Vomiting ceases.

143. Or, take fix drops of *Laudanum*, and apply a slit *Onion* to the Stomach.

### 34 *Chops in Womens Nipples.*

- 144 Apply *Balsam of Sugar*.

### 35. *Chopt Hands (to prevent.)*

- 145 Wash them with *Flour of Mustard*:  
146 Or, in *Bran* and *Water* boiled together.

### (*To Cure.*)

- \*147 Wash with *soft Soap*, mixt with *red Sand*:  
Tried.

### 36. *Chopt Lips.*

- 148 Apply a little *Sal Prunellæ*.

### 37. *A Cold.*

- \*149 Drink a Pint of *cold Water* lying down in Bed: Tried.  
150 Or, a Spoonful of *Treacle* in half a pint of Water: Tried.  
151 Or, to one Spoonful of *Oatmeal*, and one Spoonful of *Honey*, add a piece of *Butter*, the bigness of a Nutmeg: Pour on gradually, near a pint of boiling Water: drink this lying down in Bed.

38. *A Cold in the Head.*

152. Pare very thin the *yellow Rind* of an *Orange*. Roll it up inside out, and thrust a Roll into each Nostril.

39. *The Colic (in the Fit.)*

- \*153. Drink a Pint of *cold Water* : Tried.
154. Or, a Quart of *warm Water* : Tried.
155. Or, as largely as possible of *warm Tar-Water* :
156. Or, of *Camomile-Tea* :
157. Or, take twenty Drops of Spirits of *Turpentine* in a Glass of *Water* :
158. Or from thirty to forty Grains of *yellow Peel of Oranges* powdered, in a Glass of *Water* :
159. Or, beat together into a Cake one Part of stoned Raisins of the Sun, and three Parts of *Juniper-Berries* ; eat more or less according to the Pain :
160. Or, take from thirty to forty Drops of *Oil of Anise-Seed* on a Lump of *Sugar* :
161. Or, apply outwardly a Bag of *hot Oats* :
162. Or, *hot Water* in a Bladder :
163. Or, steep the Legs in *hot Water* a Quarter of an Hour.

40. *Colic in Children.*

164. Give a Scruple of powdered *Anise-Seed* in their Meat : Tried.

41. *Bilious Colic*§.

165. Give a Spoonful of *sweet Oil* every Hour—  
This has cured one judged to be at the point  
of Death.
166. Or, boil an Ounce of bruised *Anise-seed* in  
two Quarts of Water, 'till half is boiled away.  
When it is cool, infuse an Ounce of *Manna*,  
and four Drams of *Glauber's Salts*. Drink as  
much of it as you can. Tried.

42. *An Habitual Colic*.

167. Wear a thin, soft Flannel on the Part.

43. *An Hysterick Colic*†.

168. Mrs. *Watts*, by using the *Cold Bath* two and  
twenty Times in a Month, was entirely cured  
of an *Hysterick Colic*, Fits, and convulsive  
Motions, continual Sweatings and Vomiting,  
wandering Pains in her Limbs and Head, with  
total Loss of Appetite.
169. In the Fit drink half a Pint of *Water* with  
a little *Wheat-flour* in it, and a Spoonful of  
*Vinegar*.

170 Or,

§ This is generally attended with vomiting a greenish or frothy Matter, with feverish Heat, violent Thirst, a bitter Taste in the Mouth, and little and high coloured Urine.

† Is attended with a violent Pain about the Pit of the Stomach, with great Sinking of the Spirits, and often with greenish Vomiting.

170. Or, of warm *Lemonade* : Tried.
171. Or, take 20, 30, or 40 Drops of *Balsam of Peru* on fine *Sugar* : If need be, take this twice or thrice a Day :
172. Or, in Extremity, boil three Ounces of *Burdock-seed* in Water, which give as a Clyster :
173. Or, twenty drops of *Laudanum*, in any proper Clyster, which thus injected give instant ease.

#### 44. *A Nervous Colic.* †

174. Use the *Cold Bath* daily for three or four weeks :
175. Or, take *Quicksilver* and *Aqua Sulphurata* daily for a Month : (as ART. 64.)

#### 45. *Colic from the Fumes of Lead, or White-Lead, Verdigrease, &c.*

176. In the Fit, drink fresh melted *Butter*, and then vomit with warm *Water* :
177. To prevent or cure. Breakfast daily on fat *Broth*, and use *Oil of sweet Almonds* frequently and largely.
178. Smelters of Metals, Plumbers, &c. may be in a good Measure preserved from the poisonous Fumes that surround them, by breathing through

† This some term the *dry Belly-Ach*. It often continues several Days, with little Urine, and obstinate Costiveness.

A *Colic* with purging, some term the *watry Gripes*.



through Cloth or Flannel Mufflers twice or thrice doubled, dipt in a Solution of *Sea-Salt*, or *Salt of Tartar*, and then dried. These Mufflers might also be of great Use in many similar Cases.

#### 46. *To prevent the ill Effects of Cold.*

179. The Moment a Person gets into an House, with his Hands or Feet quite chilled, let him put them into a Vessel of Water, as cold as can be got, and hold them there till they begin to glow. This they will do in a Minute or two. This Method likewise effectually prevents Chilblains.

#### 47. *A Consumption.*

180. *Cold Bathing* has cured many deep Consumptions : Tried.
181. One in a deep Consumption was advised to drink nothing but *Water*, and eat nothing but *Water-gruel*, without Salt or Sugar. In three Months Time he was perfectly well.
182. Take no Food but new *Butter-milk*, churned in a Bottle, and *white Bread*.—I have known this successful.
183. Beat up the Yolk of a new-laid *Egg* in half a Pint of *Spring-Water* : Sweeten it with fine Sugar.—Take this every Morning :
184. Or, use as common Drink, *Spring-Water*, and *new-Milk*, each a Quart ; *Sugar-Candy* two Ounces.

185 Or

185. Or, boil two Handfuls of *Sorrel* in a Pint of Whey. Strain it, and drink a Glass thrice a Day. Tried.
186. Or, take a Spoonful of Syrup of *Fox-glove*, Morning and Evening: Tried.
187. Or, turn a Pint of skimmed Milk, with half a Pint of small Beer. Boil in this Whey about twenty *Ivy-Leaves*, and two or three Sprigs of *Hyssop*. Drink half over Night, the rest in the Morning. Do this, if needful, for two Months daily.—This has cured in a desperate Case: Tried.
188. Or, Take a *Cow-beel* from the Tripe-house ready drest, two Quarts of *new-Milk*, two Ounces of *Hartshorn-Shavings*, two Ounces of *Isinglass*, a Quarter of a Pound of *Sugar-Candy*, and a Race of *Ginger*. Put all these in a Pot; and set them in an Oven after the Bread is drawn. Let it continue there 'till the Oven is near cold; and let the Patient live on this.—I have known this cure a deep Consumption more than once.
189. Or, every Morning cut up a little Turf of fresh Earth, and lying down, breathe into the Hole for a Quarter of an Hour.—I have known a deep Consumption cured thus:
190. “ Mr. *Masters* of *Evesham* was so far gone in a Consumption, that he could not stand alone. I advised him to lose six Ounces of Blood every Day for a Fortnight, if he lived so long; and then every other Day; then every third Day; then every fifth Day, for the same Time. In three Months he was well.”—(Dr. *Dover*.) Tried.

191. Or, throw *Frankincense* on burning Coals, and receive the Smoke daily through a proper Tube into the Lungs. Tried.

192. Or, boil an Handful of *Rosemary*, and inspire the Steam a Quarter of an Hour, Morning and Evening.

193. Or, take in for a Quarter of an Hour, Morning and Evening, the Steam of *white Rosin* and *Bees-wax*, boiling on an hot Fire-shovel. This has cured one who was in the third Stage of a Consumption.

194. Or, take Morning and Evening, a Tea-spoonful of *white Rosin* powdered and mixed with *Honey*.—This cured one in less than a Month, who was very near Death.

195 Or, drink thrice a day two Spoonfuls of Juice of *Water-creffes*.—This has cured a deep Consumption.

196 In the last Stage, Suck an healthy Woman daily. Tried by my Father.

For Diet, use *Milk and Apples*, or *Water-Gruel*, made with fine Flour. Drink *Cyder-whey*, *Barley-water* sharpen'd with *Lemon-juice*, or *Apple-water*.

So long as the tickling Cough continues, chew well and swallow a mouthful or two, of a Biscuit or Crust of Bread. If you cannot swallow it, spit it out. This will always shorten the Fit, and would often prevent a Consumption.

#### 48. *Convulsions.*

197 Use the cold Bath :

198 Or

198 Or, Take a Tea-spoonful of *Valerian Root* powder'd, in a cup of Water every Evening :

199 Or, half a dram of *Misselto* powder'd every six Hours drinking after it a Draught of strong Infusion thereof.

#### 49. *Convulsions in Children.*

200 Scrape *Piony Roots* fresh digged. Apply what you have scraped off to the Soles of the Feet. It helps immediately. Tried.

#### 50 *Convulsions in the Bowels of Children.*

201 Give a Child a Quarter old, a Spoonful of the Juice of *Pellitory of the Wall*, two or three times a Day. It goes thro' at once, but purges no more. Use Syrup if Juice cannot be had.

#### 51. *Corns (to prevent.)*

202. Wash the Feet in *cold Water*.

#### 52. *Corns (to cure.)*

203. Apply fresh every Morning the *Yeast* of small Beer, spread on a Rag :

204 Or, boil the Juice of *Radishes*, till it is thick enough to spread as a Plaister. Shift it as it grows dry :

205 Or, after paring them close, apply bruised *Ivy-Leaves* daily, and in fifteen days they will drop out. Tried.

206 Some Corns are cured by a *Pitch Plaister*.

207 All are greatly eased by steeping the Feet in hot Water wherein *Oatmeal* is boiled. This also helps dry and hot Feet.

### 53. *Costiveness.*

208 Rise early every Morning :

209 Or, boil in a pint and half of Broth, half a handful of *Mallow-leaves* chopt : Strain this and drink it, before you eat any thing else. Do this frequently, if needful :

210 Or, breakfast twice a Week or oftner, on *Water-gruel with Currants.* Tried.

211 Or, take the bigness of a large Nutmeg of *Cream of Tartar* mixt with *Honey*, as often as you need.

212. Or, take daily two Hours before Dinner a small Tea-cup of *stewed Prunes*, and a Glass of Wine and Water before and after it :

213. Or, boil an ounce and a half of *Tamarinds* in three pints of Water to a Quart. In this strained, when cold, infuse all Night two Drams of *Sena*, and one Dram of *red Rose-Leaves*. Drink a Cup every Morning. (See Dr. TISSOT.)

### 54. *A Cough.*

214 Every Cough is a dry Cough at first. As long as it continues so, it may be cured by chewing immediately after you cough, the quantity of a Pepper-corn of *Peruvian Bark*. Swallow your Spittle as long as it is bitter, and then spit out the Wood. If you cough again, do this again. It very seldom fails to  
cure



cure any dry Cough. I earnestly desire every one who has any regard for his Health to try this within 24 Hours, after he first perceives a Cough.

215 Or, Drink a Pint of *cold Water*, lying down in Bed: Tried.

216 Or, make a Hole through a *Lemon* and fill it with *Honey*. Roast it, and catch the Juice. Take a tea-spoonful of this frequently: Tried.

### 55 *An Asthmatic Cough.*

217 Take *Spanish Liquorice* two ounces, *Salt of Tartar* half an ounce: Boil the Liquorice in Three pints of Water to a Quart. Add the *Salt* to it when it is Blood-warm. Drink two Spoonfuls of this every two Hours. It seldom fails: Tried.

### 56. *Consumptive Cough.*

218 Boil a Pound of *Raisins* stoned in a Quart of *old Verjuice* to about a Pint. Then add a pound of *brown Sugar Candy*, and let it simmer into Syrup. Take near a Spoonful every three or four Hours.

219 To stop it for a time, at lying down keep a little *stick Liquorice* shaved like *Horse-radish*, between the Cheek and the Gums.—I believe this never fails.

### 57. *A Convulsive Cough.*

220 Eat preserv'd *Walnuts* :

58. *An inveterate Cough.*

- 221 Wash the Head in cold *Water* every Morning :
- 222 Or, use the *cold Bath* :——It seldom fails :
- 223 Or, take a spoonful of Juice of *Onions* :
- 224 Or, peel and slice a large *Turnip*, spread *coarse Sugar* between the Slices, and let it stand in a dish till all the Juice drains down. Take a Spoonful of this whenever you cough :
- 225 Or, take a Spoonful of Syrup of *Horehound* Morning and Evening : Tried.

59. *A Pleuritic Cough.*

- 226 Powder an Ounce of *Sperma-ceti* fine. Work it in a Marble Mortar with the Yolk of a new-laid Egg. Mix them in a pint of white wine, and take a small Glass every three hours.

60. *Tickling Cough.*

227. Drink *Water* whiten'd with Oatmeal four times a day :
228. Or, keep a piece of *Barley-Sugar*, or *Sugar-candy* constantly in the mouth.

61. *Violent Coughing from a sharp thin Rheum.*

229. Work into old *Conserve of Roses*, as much as you can of pure *Frankincense* powdered as fine as possible. Take a Bolus of this twice or thrice a day. It eases presently, and cures in two or three Weeks :

230. Or,

230. Or use *Milk Diet* as much as possible.

## 62. *The Cramp (to prevent.)*

231. Tie your Garter smooth and tight under your Knee at going Bed : I never knew this fail.

232. Or, take half a pint of *Tar-Water*, morning and evening :

233. Or, be *Electrified* thro' the part which uses to be affected. This generally prevents it for a month : Sometimes for a twelvemonth.

## 63. *The Cramp (to cure.)*

234. Chafe the part with *Hungary Water* :

235. Or, Hold a Roll of *Brimstone* in your hand, I have frequently done this with success.

## 64. *A Cut.*

236. Keep it closed with your Thumb a Quarter of an Hour. Then double a Rag five or six times ; dip it in cold water, and bind it on : Tried.

237. Or, Bind on *toasted Cheese*. This will cure a deep Cut.

238. Or, pounded *Grass*. Shake it off after twelve Hours, and if need be, apply fresh.

## 65. *Deafness.*

239. Be *electrified* thro' the Ear : Tried.

240. Or, use the *cold Bath* :

C 4.

241. Or,

241. Or, put a little *Salt* into the Ear :
242. Or, drop into it a tea-spoonful of *salt water* :
243. Or, of juice of *Ground-Ivy* :
244. Or, three or four drops of *Onion-juice*, at lying down, and stop it with a little *Wool*.

### 66. *Deafness from Wax.*

245. Syringe the Ear with warm *water* :--Tried.

### 67. *Deafness with a Dry Ear.*

246. Mix *Brandy* and *Sweet Oil*: Dip black *Wool* in this, and put it into the Ear. When it grows dry, wash it well in *Brandy*; dip it and put it in again.

### 68. *Deafness with Head-ach and Buz-zing in the Head.*

247. Peel a Clove of *Garlick*: dip it in *Honey*, and put it into your Ear at Night with a little black *Wool*. Lie with that Ear uppermost. Put the same in the other Ear next night. Do this, if need be, eight or ten days.

### 69. *A settled Deafness.*

248. Take a red *Onion*, pick out the Core; fill up the Place with Oil of *roasted Almonds*. Let it stand a night; then bruise and strain it. Drop three or four drops into the Ear, morning and evening, and stop it with black *Wool*.

70. *Delivery.*

249. After *Delivery* in Child-birth the Mother's Milk is the only proper Purge for the Child. Let it begin to suck ten or twelve hours after the birth.

71. *A Diabetes†.*

250. Drink Wine boiled with *Ginger*, as much and as often as your Strength will bear. Let your Drink be Milk and Water. All Milk Meats are good :
251. Or, drink three or four times a day a quarter of a pint of *Alum* Posset, putting three drams of *Alum* to four pints of Milk. It seldom fails to cure in eight or ten days.  
(Dr. MEAD.)
252. Or, infuse half an ounce of *Cantharides* in a pound of *Elixir of Vitriol*. Give from 15 to 30 drops in *Bristol Water*, twice or thrice a day.

72 *The Dropsy‡.*

- 253 Use the *cold Bath* daily, after purging :

C 5

254 Or

† A *Diabetes* is a frequent and large discharge of pale and sweetish Urine, attended with a constant Thirst, and a Wasting of the whole Body.

‡ A *Dropsy* is a præternatural Collection of Water in the Head, Breast, Belly, or all over the Body.—It is attended with a continual Thirst. The Part swelled pits, if you press it with your Fingers.—The Urine is pale and little.



- 254 Or, rub the swelled Parts with *Sallad Oil* by a warm hand, at least an hour a day. This has done wonders in some cases.
- 255 Or, cover the whole Belly with a large new Sponge dipt in strong *Lime-Water*, and then squeezed out. This bound on often cures, even without any sensible evacuation of Water.
- 256 Or, apply green *Dock-leaves* to the Joints and Soles of the feet, changing them once a Day.
- 257 Or, mix half an ounce of *Amber* with a quart of Wine *Vinegar*. Heat a Brick (only not red hot) and put it into a Tub. Pour them upon it, and hold the Parts swelled over the Smoke, covering the Tub close, to keep in the Smoke. The Water will come out incredibly, and the Patient be cured: Tried.
- 258 Or, eat a *Crust of Bread* every morning fasting: Tried.
- 259 Or, take as much as lies on a Six-pence of powder'd *Laurel-Leaves*, every second or third Day. It works both ways: Tried.
- 260 Or, mix a pound of the coarsest *Sugar* with a pint of Juice of *Pellitory of the wall* bruised in a Marble Mortar. Boil it as long as any Scum rises. When cool, bottle and cork it. If very bad, take three Spoonfuls at night, and two in the Morning.—It seldom fails: Tried.
- 261 Or, boil two Handfuls of *Elder-roots* in a Quart of Water. Strain it and drink a large Glass thrice a Day for thirty Days. It frequently cures in that time.
- 262 Or, make Tea of Roots of *Dwarf Elder*. It works by Urine. Every twelve or fourteen minutes, (that is, after every Discharge) drink a Tea-cup full.—I have known a Dropsy cured by this in twelve hours time.

263 *Tar-water* drank twice a day has cured many : So has an Infusion of *Juniper Berries* roasted, and made into a Liquor like Coffee :

264 Or, take a Spoonful of the Juice of *Artichoke Leaves*, Morning and Evening :

265 Or, three Spoonfuls of the Juice of *Leeks* and *Elder-leaves* : Tried.

266 Or, half a pint of Decoction of *Butchers Broom* (intermixing Purges twice or thrice a week.) The proper Purge is ten Grains of *Jalap*, with six of powder'd *Ginger*. It may be encreased or lessen'd according to the Strength of the Patient :

267 Or, of the Decoction of the Tops of *Oak-boughs*. This cured an inveterate Dropsy in fifteen Days :

268 Or, take *Sena*, *Cream-of Tartar* and *Jalap*, half an ounce each. Mix them and take a Dram every Morning in Broth. It usually cures in twenty Days. This is nearly the same with Dr. *Ward's* Powder, I suppose he took it from hence. He says it seldom fails, either in the watry or windy Dropsy.

269 Or, abstain from all Drink for thirty days. —To ease your Thirst hold often on your Tongue, a thin small slice of toasted Bread, dipt in Brandy ; or, wash the Mouth with Juice of Lemons : Tried.

270 Or, be *Electrified* : This cures Dropsies supposed incurable.

271 ¶ How amazingly little is yet known, even of the human Body ! Have not dropsical Persons been continually advised to abstain from Drink as much as possible ? But how can we reconcile this with the following undeniable Facts, published in the late Medical Transactions ?

*Jane Roberts*, aged Twenty, was at length constrain'd to take her Bed by a confirmed *Ascites* and *Anasarca*. In this desperate case, she drank as much as she would, first of *small Beer*, and when that failed, of *thin Milk*. After a while her Skin cracked in many places: and she continued drinking and leaking till she was quite well.

A middle-aged Man in the West of *England*, drank every Day five or six Quarts of *Cyder*: and without any other Medicine, was totally cured in a few Weeks time of a Dropsy long supposed to be incurable.

A Farmer aged Seventy, in a confirm'd *Ascites*, was given over for Death. Being desperate, he drank three Quarts of *cold Water*, every four and twenty hours. His whole Food meantime was Sea-Biscuit, sometimes with a little Butter. For sixteen Days he seemed worse. Then he discharged for near a Week a vast quantity of Water, and was soon free from his Disease, which never returned.

### 73. *Drowned.*

272 Rub the Trunk of the Body all over with *Salt*. It frequently recovers them that seem dead.—See Extract from Dr. *Tiffot*.

### 74. *The Ear-Ach.*

273 Rub the Ear hard for a quarter of an hour. Tried.

274 Or, be *electrified*:

275 Or, put in a roasted *Fig*, or *Onion*, as hot as may be: Tried.

135. Or,

276 Or, blow the *Smoke of Tobacco* strongly into it.

277 Or, drop in Juice of *Wormwood*.

75. *Ear-Ach from Cold.*

278 Boil *Rue*, or *Rosemary*, or *Garlick*, and let the Steam go into the Ear thro' a Funnel.

76. *Ear-Ach from Heat.*

279. Apply Cloaths four Times doubled and dipt in *cold Water*, changing them when warm for half an Hour.

77. *Ear-Ach from Worms.*

280. Drop in *warm Milk*, and it brings them out :

281. Or, Juice of *Wormwood*, which kills them.

78. *Noise in the Ears.*

282. Drop in Juice of *Onions* :

283. Or, fill them with bruised *Hyssop*.

79. *Hard Wax in the Ear.*

284. Is best dissolved by *warm Water*.

80. *Eyes bleared.*

285. Drop into them Juice of *Crab-Apples*.

81. *A Blood-shot Eye.*

286. Apply Linen Rags dipt in *cold Water* for two or three Hours :
287. Or, blow in white *Sugar Candy* finely powdered :
288. Or, apply boiled *Hyssop* as a Poultice—  
This has a wonderful Efficacy.

82. *A Bruise in the Eye.*

289. Apply as a Plaister, *Conserve of Roses* :
290. Or, a Paste of *black Soap* and *White-Bread* Crumbs. But take Care it gets not into the Eye.

83. *Clouds flying before the Eye.*

- 291 Take a Dram. of powdered *Betony* every Morning.

84. *Blindness.*

- 292 Is often cured by *cold Bathing* :
- 293 Or, by *Electrifying* : Tried. This has cured even a *Gutta Serena* of twenty-four Years standing.

85. *Dull Sight.*

- 294 Drop in two or three Drops of Juice of rotten Apples often.

*Films.*



86. *Films.*

- 295 Dry *Zibethum Occidentale*, i. e. *Stercus humanum* slowly ; powder it fine, and blow it into the Eye twice or thrice a Day :
- 296 Or, take the white Part of *Hens-Dung*, carefully dried, with an equal Quantity of *burnt Alum* and double-refined *Sugar* : sift them and blow a little into the Eye at going to Bed :
- 297 Or, mix Juice of *Ground-Ivy*, with a little *Honey*, and two or three Grains of *Bay-salt*. Drop it in Morning and Evening.

87. *Hot or sharp Humours.*

- 298 Beat the White of an *Egg* into Water, in which mix fine *Sugar*, and drop it into the Eye :
- 299 Or, apply a few Drops of a Syrup made with double-refined *Sugar*, melted in *Brandy* : —Tried.
- 300 Or, boil a Handful of *Bramble-Leaves* with a little *Alum* in a Quart of Spring-Water to a Pint. Drop this frequently into the Eye. This likewise speedily cures Cankers or any Sores.
- 301 Or, lay a thin slice of *raw Beef* on the Nape of the Neck : Tried.

88. *Eyes inflamed.*

- 302 Apply as a Poultice, *boiled, roasted, or rotten Apples* warm.

303 Or,

303 Or, *Wormwood-Tops* with the *Yolk* of an *Egg* :  
—This will hardly fail.

304 Or, beat up the *White* of an *Egg* with two  
Spoonfuls of *white Rose-Water* into a white  
Froth. Apply this on a fine Rag, changing  
it so that it may not grow dry, 'till the Eye  
is well : Tried.

### 89. *A Lachrymal Fistula.\**

305 Apply a Poultice of fine Leaves of *Rue* :

306 Or, wash the Eye Morning and Evening  
with Decoction of *Quince-Leaves* :

307 Or, take a Dram of *Betony-Leaves* powder-  
ed, daily.

### 90. *Pearl in the Eye.*

308. Apply a drop of Juice of *Celandine* with a  
Feather thrice a day :

309. Or, of *three-leav'd grass*. It commonly  
cures in seven days :

310. Or, dissolve a little *Sal Ammoniac* in *Rose-*  
*water*. Keep this three days in a copper vessel.  
Drop it twice a day into the Eye.

### 91. *Sore Eyes.*

311. Drink *Eyebright Tea*, and wash the Eyes  
with it.

92. *White*

\* This Disorder in the inner Corner of the Eye,  
causes the Tears to flow involuntarily.

92. *White Specks in the Eye.*

312. Going to Bed, put a little *Ear-wax* on the Speck. This has cured many.

313. Or, a drop of *Ivy-juice*: Afterwards blow in a little powdered *Loaf-Sugar*.

93. *An excellent Eye-Water.*

314. Heat half an ounce of *Lapis Calaminaris* red hot, and quench it in half a Pint of *French white Wine*, and as much *white Rose water*: Then pound it small and infuse it; drop a Drop or two into the Corner of the Eye. It cures Soreness, Weakness, and most Diseases of the Eye. I have known it cure total Blindness.

94. *Another.*

315. Boil very lightly one Spoonful of *white Copperas* scraped, and three Spoonfuls of *white Salt* in three pints of *Spring Water*. When cold, bottle it in large Vials without straining. Take up the Vial softly, and put a Drop or two in the Eye Morning and Evening.

It answers the Intention of almost all the preceding Medicines: It takes away Redness, or any Soreness whatever: It cures Pearls, Rheums, and often Blindness itself.

95. *Another.*

316 Stamp and strain *Ground-Ivy*, *Celandine*, and *Daisies* an equal Quantity : Add a little *Rose-water* and *Loaf Sugar*. Drop a drop or two at a time in the Eye, and it takes away all manner of Inflammation, Smarting, Itching, Spots, Webs, or any other Disorder whatsoever, yea, tho' the Sight were almost gone.

96. *An Eye Water which was used by Sir Stephen Fox, when he was 60 Years of Age, and could hardly see with the Help of Spectacles ; but hereby in some time he recovered his Sight, and could see to read the smallest Print without Glass or Spectacles, 'till above Eighty,*

317 Take six ounces of rectified *Spirits of Wine*, dissolve in it one Dram of *Camphire* : then add two pugils of dried *Elder Flowers*. In twenty-four Hours after it is infused, it is ready for Use. Take out a little in a Tea-spoon ; dip your Finger in it, and bathe your Forehead, over your Eyes, and each Temple, with it several Times, Morning and Night, and twice more in the Day constantly. Mean time dip a soft Rag in dead small Beer, new Milk warm and dab each Eye a dozen times gently, Morning and Evening,

If it is a watry Humour, you may with your Finger wet the Eye-lids two or three times a-piece : But be sure to shut your Eyes, or it makes them smart and burn excessively. If  
you

you have the Tooth-ach or swelled Face rub it well in on the Part, and it will take away the Pain. It will cure any Bruise also, if used immediately : Tried.

It will cure any Inflammation in the Eyes, by a long Course of using.

### 97. *Weak Eyes.*

318 Wash the Head daily with *cold water*: Tried.

### 98. *Fainting on letting Blood.*

319 Is prevented by taking before it some good Broth.

### 99. *The falling Sickness.†*

320 Be *Electrified*: Tried.

321 Or, use the *cold Bath* for a Month daily :

322 Or, take a Tea-spoonful of *Piony Root* dried and grated fine, Morning and Evening for three Months :

323 Or, half a Spoonful of *Valerian Root* powdered.—It often cures in twice taking :

324 Or, half a Pint of *Tar-water*, Morning and Evening, for three Months :

325 Or, take five Drops of *Laudanum* fasting, for six or seven Mornings,—This has cured many :

326. Or,

† In the *falling Sickness*, the Patient falls to the Ground, either quite stiff, or convulsed all over, utterly senseless, gnashing his Teeth, and foaming at the Mouth.



- 326 Or, use an entire *Milk Diet* for three Months : It seldom fails.
- 327 Or, take half a Dram of powdered *Misselto*, every six Hours, drinking after it a strong Infusion of *Misselto* : *I*.
- 328 In the Fit, blow up the Nose a little powdered *Ginger* :
- 329 Or, Leaves of *Affarabacca* powdered—  
 ☞ This is the famous *Major's Snuff*.
- 330 One who is subject to the Falling Sickness, may prevent a Fit if he feels it coming, by this simple Experiment. Let him always carry with him a Piece of Metal as broad as he is able to hold between his Teeth, when his Jaws are stretched to the utmost. When he feels the Fit approaching, let him immediately put this between his Teeth, so as to keep his Jaws at their utmost Stretch. In about a Minute this will bring him quite to himself, and prevent the Fit for that time.

If one put this Metal between the Teeth of one that is in the Fit, and force them open, till his Jaws are at the utmost Stretch, the Fit will immediately go off and the Patient very soon recover.

### 100. *The Falling of the Fundament.*

- 331 Apply a Cloth covered thick with *Brick-dust* :
332. Or, boil a handful of *red Rose Leaves* in a quarter of a pint of *red Wine* : Dip a Cloth in it, and apply it as hot as can be borne. Do this till all is used.

101. *A Falling down of the Womb.*

333. May be cured in the manner last mentioned.

102. *A Fever.*

(In the beginning of any Fever, if the Stomach is uneasy, vomit; if the bowels, purge: If the pulse be hard, full or strong, bleed.)

334. Drink a pint and a half of *cold Water* lying down in Bed: I never knew it do hurt:

335. Or, a large Glass of *Tar-Water* warm, every Hour.

336. ☞ The best of all Juleps in a Fever is this: Toast a large thin slice of Bread, without burning; put it hot into a pint of cold Water; then set it on the Fire till it is pretty hot. In a dry Heat it may be given cold; in a moist Heat warm; the more largely the better: Tried.

337. Or, for a Change, use *Pippin* or *Wood Sorrel* Tea: Or, *Pippin-Possët* Drink: Or, *Wood-Sorrel Possët* Drink:

338. Or, Decoction of *Strawberry-Leaves*:

339. To prevent catching any infectious Fever, do not breathe near the Face of the sick Person, neither swallow your Spittle while in the Room. Infection seizes the Stomach first.

340. Or, stamp a Handful of Leaves of *Woodbind*; put fair Water to it, and use it cold as a Clyster. It often cures in an Hour:

341. Or,

- 341 Or, smear the Wrists, five or six inches long with warm *Treacle*, and cover it with brown Paper. (See Dr. TISSOT.)
- 342 Or, Apply *Treacle* Plaisters to the Soles of the Feet, changing them every twelve Hours :
- 343 If not very violent, take a Dram of *Sal Prunellæ* every four Hours in warm Water, till it abates.

### 103. *A Heëtick Fever.*

- 344 Drink only thin *Water-Gruel*, or boiled *Milk and Water*. The more you drink, the better.

### 104. *A high Fever.*

- 345 Attended with a Delirium and a *Vigilia*, has been cured by plunging into *cold Water*; which is a safe and a sure Remedy in the Beginning of any Fever.
- 346 Such a Delirium is often cured by applying to the top of the Head, a *Treacle* Plaister: Tried.

### 105. *An intermitting Fever.*

- 347 Drink warm *Lemonade* in the Beginning of every Fit: It cures in a few days: Tried :
- 348 Or, take a Tea-spoonful of *Oil of Sulphur* in a Cup of *Balm Tea*, once or twice a Day.
- 349 Or, six grains of powdered *Snake-Root*, every Hour during the Intermission.

106. *A Fever with Pains in the Limbs.*

350 Take twenty Drops of *Spirits of Hartshorn* in a Cup of Water twice or thrice in twenty-four Hours.

351 Or, drink largely of *Cinquefoil Tea*.

107. *A Rash Fever.*

352. Drink every Hour a Spoonful of Juice of *Ground-Ivy*. It often cures in twenty-four Hours.—Use the Decoction when you have not the Juice.

108. *A slow Fever.*

353 Use the *cold Bath* for two or three Weeks, daily.

109. *A Fistula.*

354 Grind an Ounce of *Mercury Sublimate*, in a Glass Mortar, with a Glass Pestle, as fine as possible. Put it into a Glass Bottle, and pour on it two Quarts of pure Spring Water. Cork it close, and for six days shake it well every Hour. Then let it settle for twenty-four Hours. Pour it off clear; filter it in a Glass Funnel; and keep it for use close stoppt. Put half a Spoonful of this Water in a Phial, and add two Spoonfuls of pure Spring Water: Shake them well together, and drink it fasting. It works both by Vomit and by Stool, but very

very safely. Keep yourself very warm, and walk as much as you can. The first Time neither eat nor drink till two Hours after it has done working. Take this every other Day. In forty Days this will also cure any *Cancer*, any old *Sore* or *King's Evil*, broken or unbroken.—After the first or second Vomit, you may use *Water Gruel*, as in other Vomits.

✂ *Very weak Persons should not use this. But I have known it used safely and successfully.*

355 Or, Have a Vessel so contrived, that you may sit with the Part in *cold Water*, a Quarter of an Hour every Morning, I have known a Gentleman of Seventy cured hereby.

### 110. *To destroy Fleas or Bugs.*

356 Cover the Floor of the Room with Leaves of *Alder*, gathered while the Dew hangs upon them: Adhering to these they are killed thereby.

357 Or, powder *Stavesacre*, and sprinkle it on the Body, or on the Bed.

### 111. *Flegm.*

358 To prevent or cure, Take a Spoonful of *warm Water*, the first Thing in the Morning.

### 112. *Flooding (in Lying-in.)*

359 Cover the Body with Cloths dipt in *Vinegar* and *Water*, changing them as they grow warm. Drink cooling, acid Liquors.

360 Or,



360 Or, take four Ounces of juice of *Nettles*, Morning and Evening, for two Days; apply mean Time a Sponge dipt in *Vinegar* and red *Wine*.

### 113. *A Flux.*

361 Receive the smoak of *Turpentine* cast on burning Coals. This cures also the *Bloody-Flux*, and the *Falling of the Fundament*.

362 Or, drink two or three Quarts of warm *Water*:

363 Or, put a large *brown Toast* into three Quarts of *Water*, with a dram of *Cochineal* powdered, and a Dram of *Salt of Wormwood*. Drink it all in as short Time as you conveniently can.

☞ This rarely fails to cure all *Fluxes*, *Cholera Morbus*, yea and *Inflammations of the Bowels*: Tried.

364 Or, take a Spoonful of *Plantane-Seed* bruised, Morning and Evening, till it stops:

365 Or, a Dram of the powdered Seed of *Flixweed* in two or three Spoonfuls of Broth: I.

366 Or, ten Grains of *Ipecacuanha*, three Mornings successively. It is likewise excellent as a Sudorific.

367 Or, boil the Fat of a *Breast of Mutton* in a Quart of *Water* for an Hour. Drink the Broth as soon as you can conveniently. This will cure the most inveterate Flux: Tried.

### 114. *A Bloody-Flux.*

368 Apply a Suppository of Linen dipt in *Aqua Vita*.

D

369 Or,

- 369 Or, drink *cold Water*, as largely as possible taking nothing else till the Flux stops :
- 370, Or, take a large *Apple*, and at the Top pick out all the Core, and fill up the Place with a Piece of *Honey-Comb* ; (the Honey being strained out) roast the *Apple* in Embers, and eat it, and this will stop the Flux immediately :
- 371 Or, a dram of *Salt of Vitriol* dissolved in *Water* :
- 372 Or, thirty Grains of powdered Root of *Gladwin*, at Night, twice or thrice a Week : It is just as good as *Rhubarb* in most Cases :
- 373 Or, grated *Rhubarb*, as much as lies on a Shilling, with half as much of grated *Nutmeg*, in a Glass of *white Wine*, at lying down, every other Night : Tried.
- 374 Or, take four Drops of *Laudanum*, and apply to the Belly a Poultice of *Wormwood* and *red Roses* boiled in *Milk* :
- 375 Or, a Pint of Decoction of *Burnet*, with a Lump of *Butter* in it, Morning and Evening. —It usually cures in three Days.
376. ¶ A Person was cured in one Day, by feeding on *Rice-Milk*, and sitting a Quarter of an Hour in a shallow Tub, having in it warm *Water* three Inches deep.

# 115. To prevent (or stop a Beginning) Gangrene.

- 377 Foment continually with *Vinegar*, in which Drops of *Iron* (either *Sparks* or *Clinkers*) has been boiled.

116. *The Gout in the Stomach.*

378 “ Dissolve two Drams of *Venice-Treacle* in a Glass of *Mountain*. After drinking it, go to Bed. You will be easier in two hours, and well in sixteen.” (Dr. DOVER.)

379 Or, boil a Pugil of *Tansy* in a Quarter of a Pint of *Mountain*. Drink it in Bed. I believe this never fails :

380 To prevent its Return, dissolve half an Ounce of *Gum Guaiacum*, in two Ounces of *Sal Volatile*. Take a Tea-spoonful of this every Morning in a Glass of Spring-Water.

☞ *This helps any sharp Pain in the Stomach.*

Dr. Boerhaave.

117. *The Gout in the Foot or Hand.*

381 Apply a raw lean *Beef-steak*. Change it once in twelve Hours, till cured. Tried.

118. *The Gout in any Limb.†*

382 Rub the Part with warm *Treacle*, and then bind on a Flannel smeared therewith. Repeat this, if need be, once in twelve Hours.

☞ This has cured an inveterate Gout in 36 Hours.

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383. Or,

† Regard not them who say, The Gout *ought not* to be cured. They mean, It *cannot*. I know it cannot by *their regular Prescriptions*. But I have known it cured in many Cases, without any ill Effects following.

- 383 Or, mix in warm water half a Spoonful of *Salt*, three Spoonfuls of *Yeast*, with *Rye-meal*, and spread it on Flannel. Sew this to the Soles of the Feet. Renew this (keeping your Bed) every twelve Hours. It generally cures in three Days :
- 384 Or, drink a Pint of strong Infusion of *Elder-buds*, dry or green, Morning and Evening. This has cured inveterate Gouts.
- 385 Or, at six in the Evening, undress, and wrap yourself up in Blankets. Then put your Legs up to the Knees in Water, as hot as you can bear it. As it cools, let hot Water be poured in, so as to keep you in a strong sweat till Ten. Then go into a Bed well warmed and sweat till Morning.—I have known this cure an inveterate Gout, in a Person above Sixty, who lived eleven Years after.—The very Matter of the Gout is frequently destroyed by a steady use of *Mynsicht's Elixir of Vitriol*.

### 119. *The Gravel.*

- 386 Eat largely of *Spinach* :
- 387 Or, drink largely of warm Water sweetened with *Honey* :
- 388 Or, of *Peach-leave Tea* :
- 389 Or, of *Pellitory of the Wall Tea*, so sweetened :
- 390 Or, of the Decoction of the unspotted *Arsesmart. I.*
- 391 Or, infuse an ounce of *wild Parsley-Seeds* in a pint of *white Wine* for twelve Days. Drink  
a Glass

a Glas of it fasting, three Months. To prevent its return, breakfast for three Months on *Agrimony* Tea. It entirely cured me twenty Years ago, nor have I had the least symptom of it since.

## 120. *The Green-Sickness.*

392. Take an ounce of *Quick-silver* every Morning.

393 Or, a Cup of Decoction of *Lignum Guaiacum*, Morning and Evening.

394 Or, grind together into a fine Powder three ounces of the finest *Steel- filings*, and two ounces of *red Sugar-candy*. Take from a Scruple to half a Dram every Morning. *I.*—See Dr. *Tissot*.

## 121. *To kill Animalcula that cause the Gums to waste away from the Teeth.*

395 Gargle thrice a Day with Salt and Water.

## 122. *The Head-Ach.*

396 Rub the Head for a Quarter of an Hour: Tried.

397 Or, be *electricised*: Tried.

398 Or, apply to each Temple the thin yellow Rind of a *Lemon*, newly pared off:

399 Or, pour upon the Palm of the Hand a little *Brandy* and some Zist of *Lemon*, and hold it to the Forehead:

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400 Or,



- 400 Or, if you have catched Cold, boil a Handful of *Rosemary* in a Quart of Water. Put this in a Mug, and hold your Head (covered with a Napkin) over the Steam, as hot as you can bear. Repeat this 'till the Pain ceases : Tried.
- 401 Or, snuff up the Nose *camphorated Spirits of Lavender* :
- 402 Or, Juice of *Ground-Ivy* :
- 403 Or, a little Juice of *Horse-Radish* :

### 123. *A Chronical Head-Ach.*

- 404 Keep your Feet in *warm Water*, a Quarter of an Hour before you go to Bed ; for two or three Weeks ; Tried.
405. Or, wear tender *Hemlock-Leaves* under the Feet, changing them daily :
- 406 Or, order a Tea-kettle of *cold Water* to be poured on your Head, every Morning in a slender stream :
- 407 Or, take a large Tea-cup full of *Carduus* Tea, without Sugar, fasting, for six or seven Mornings : Tried.

### 124. *Head-ach from Heat.*

- 408 Apply to the Forehead Cloths dipt in *cold Water* for an Hour : Tried.
- 409 Or, beat white *Poppy-seed* to Powder ; mix this with Yolks of Eggs, and apply it to the Temples and Forehead.

125. *A Nervous Head-ach.*

410. Dry and powder an ounce of *Marjarom* and half anounce of *Affarabacca*; mix them and take them as Snuff, keeping the Ears and Throat warm. This is of great use even in a *Cancer*: But it will suffice to take a small Pinch every other Night, lying down in Bed.

126. *A Hemicrania.*§

411 Use cold Bathing :

412 Or, apply to that Part of the Head shaved, a Plaister, that will stick, with a Hole cut in the middle of it as big as an Half-penny : Place over that hole Leaves of *Ranunculus*, bruised and very moist. It is a gentle Blister.

127. *Stoppage in the Head.*

413 Snuff up Juice of *Primrose*, keeping the Head warm.

128. *The Heart-Burning.*†

414 Drink a Pint of cold Water : Tried.

415 Or, drink slowly of Decoction of *Camomile Flowers* :

416 Or, eat four or five *Oysters* :

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417 Or,

§ This is an *Head-ach* which affects but one side of the Head.

† A sharp gnawing Pain in the Orifice of the Stomach.

417 Or, chew five or six *Pepper-Corns* a little ; then swallow them :

418 Or, chew *Fennel* or *Parsley*, and swallow your Spittle :—Sometimes a *Vomit* is needful.

419. Or, take a Scruple of *Salt of Wormwood*, in a Spoonful of *Lemon-juice*.

### 129. *The Hiccup, (to prevent.)*

420 Infuse a Scruple of *Musk* in a Quart of *Mountain Wine*, and take a small Glass every Morning.

### *To cure.*

421 Swallow a mouthful of *water*, stopping the Mouth and Ears : Tried.

422 Or, take any thing that makes you sneeze :

423 Or, a little candied *Ginger* :

424 Or, two or three preserved *Damsons* :

425 Or, three Drops of *Oil of Cinnamon*, on a lump of *Sugar*. Tried.

### 130. *Hoarseness.*

426 Rub the Soles of the Feet before the Fire, with *Garlick* and *Lard* well beaten together, over Night. The Hoarseness will be gone the next Morning.

427 Or, take a Pint of *cold water* laying down.

428 Or, swallow slowly the Juice of *Radishes* :

429 Or,

429 Or, half a Pint of *Mustard-Whey*, lying down :

430 Or, a Tea-spoonful of *Conserve of Roses*, every Night : Tried.

431 Or, fifteen Drops of *Balsam of Sulphur* on a Lump of *Sugar* :

432 Or, dry *Nettle-Roots* in an Oven. Then powder them finely, and mix with an equal quantity of *Treacle*. Take a Tea-spoonful of this twice a day.

### 131. *Hypochondriac and Hysteric Disorders.*

433 Use *cold Bathing* :

434 Or, take an ounce of *Quick-silver* every Morning.

### 132. *The Jaundice.*

435 Wear Leaves of *Celandine* upon and under the *Fect* :-

436 Or, take a small Pill of *Castile-Soap* every Morning for eight or ten days : Tried.

437 Or, beat the *White of an Egg* thin : Take it Morning and Evening in a Glass of Water : *I.*

438 Or, half a Pint of strong Decoction of *Nettles*.

439 Or, boil three ounces of *Burdock-Root*, in two Quarts of Water to three Pints. Drink a Tea-cup of this every Morning.

133. *Faundice in Children.*

440 Take half an ounce of fine *Rhubarb*; powdered. Mix with it thoroughly, by long beating, two Handfuls of good well-cleanfed *Currants*. Of this give a Tea-spoonful every Morning.

134. *The Iliac Passion.\**

441 Apply warm Flannels soaked in *Spirits of Wine*:

442 Or, hold a *live Puppy* constantly on the Belly. (Dr. Sydenham.)

443 Or, immerge up to the Breast in a *warm Bath*:

444 Or take, ounce by ounce, a Pound, or a Pound and a half of *Quicksilver*.—(See Dr. TISSOT.)

135. *An Imposthume.*

445. Put the White of two *Leeks* in a wet cloth, and so roast them in Ashes, but not too much. Stamp them in a Mortar with a little *Hogs-grease*. Spread it thick, plaister-wise, and apply, changing it every Hour, 'till all the Matter be come out, which it will be in three Times. I.

136 *The*

\* In this violent kind of *Colic* the excrements are supposed to be thrown up by the mouth in vomiting.



136. *The Itch*†.

- 446 Wash the Parts affected, with *strong Rum*:  
Tried.
- 447 Or, with *strong Decoction of Hyssop* for  
four or five Days.
- 448 Or, with *Water* in which *Quicksilver* has been  
boiled :
- 449 Or, anoint them with *black Soap*.
- 450 Or, steep a Shirt half an hour in a Quart of  
*Water*, mix'd with half an ounce of powder'd  
*Brimstone*. Dry it slowly, and wear it five or  
six Days. Sometimes it needs repeating:  
Tried.
- 451 Or, mix powder of *white Hellebore* with  
*Cream* for three Days. Anoint the Joints  
three Mornings and Evenings.—It seldom fails.
- 452 Or beat together the Juice of two or three  
*Lemons*, with the same quantity of *Oil of Roses*.  
Anoint the Parts affected. It cures in two or  
three times using :
- 453 Or, mix an ounce of *Ginger* finely powder'd  
with a quarter of a pound of fresh *Butter*.  
Use it Morning and Evening:—It cures in  
four or five Days.

D 6

137 *The*

† This Distemper is nothing but a kind of very  
small Lice, which burrow under the Skin. Therefore  
inward Medicines are absolutely needless.—Is it possi-  
ble any Physician should be ignorant of this?

137. *The King's Evil*.\*.

454 Take as much *Cream of Tartar* as lies on a Sixpence, every Morning and Evening:

456 Or drink for six Weeks half a Pint of a strong Decoction of *Devil's Bit*: Tried.

456 Or, of *Colts-foot*: Mean time apply the Herb beaten up with powder'd *Linseed* and *Hogs-lard*, to the Sores; Renewing it twice a Day:

457 Or, Use the Diet-Drink, as in the Article *Scorbutic Sores*. I have known this cure one whose Breast was as full of Holes as an Honey-comb.

458 Or, set a quart of *Honey* by the Fire to melt. When it is cold, strew into it a Pound and half of *Quick-Lime* beat very fine, and searfed through a Hair-Sieve. Stir this about, till it boil up of itself into a hard Lump. Beat this when cold, very fine, and searfe it as before. Take of this as much as lies on a shilling in a glass of Water, every Morning fasting: an hour before Breakfast, at Four in the Afternoon, and at going to Bed.

138. *Lameness: from a fix'd Contraction of the Parts.*

459 Beat the *Yolk* of a new-laid Egg very thin, and by a Spoonful at a time, add and beat up with

\* It commonly appears first, by the Thickness of the Lips; or a stubborn Humour in the Eyes, then come hard Swellings in the Neck chiefly; then running Sores.

with it three ounces of Water. Rub this gently into the Parts for a few Minutes, three or four times a day.

### 139. *Legs inflam'd.*

460 Apply *Fuller's-Earth* spread on brown Paper;  
It seldom fails :

461 Or, bruised *Turnips* :

462 Or, rub them with warm Juice of *Plantane*.

### 140. *Legs sore and Running.*

463 Wash them in *Brandy*, and apply *Elder-Leaves*, changing them twice a Day. This will dry up all the Sores, though the Legs were like an Honeycomb : Tried.

464 Or, Poultice them with *rotten Apples* : Tried.  
But take also three or four Purges.

### 141. *Leprosy\**.

465 Use the *cold Bath* :

466 Or, Wash in the Sea, often and long :

467 Or, mix well an ounce of *Pomatum*, a dram of powdered *Brimstone*, and half an ounce of *Sal Prunellæ* ; and anoint the parts so long as there is need :

468 Or,

\* In this Disease, the Skin in many parts is covered with rough, whitish, scaly Pustules ; and if these are rubbed off, with a kind of scaly Scurf.

468 Or, add a pint of Juice of *Houfeleek*, and half a pint of *Verjuice*, to a pint and a half of *Poffet-Drink*. Drink this in twenty-four hours :—It often cures the Quinsey, and white Swellings on the Joints :

469. Or, drink half a pint of *Cellery-whey*, morning and evening. This has cured in a most desperate case :

470. Or, drink for a Month, a Decoction of *Elm-bark*, morning and evening :

471. Or, of *Burdock-Leaves* : Tried.

### 142. *Lethargy.*

472. Snuff strong Vinegar up the Nose :

473. Or, take half a pint of Decoction of *Savory*, morning and evening :

474. Or, of infusion of *Water-creffes* :

### 143. *Lice, (to kill.)*

475. Sprinkle *Spanish Snuff* over the Head :

476. Or, wash it with a Decoction of *Amaranth*.

### 144. *For one seemingly killed with Lightning, a Damp, or suffocated.*

477. Plunge him immediately into *cold Water* :

478. Or, blow strongly with Bellows down his Throat. This may recover a Person seemingly drowned. It is still better, if a strong man blows into his Mouth.

145. *Lues*

145. *Lues Venerea.*

479 Take an Ounce of *Quicksilver* every Morning, and a Spoonful of *Aqua Sulphurata* in a Glass of *Water* at Five in the Afternoon. I have known a Person cured by this, when supposed to be at the Point of Death, who had been infected by a foul Nurse, before she was a Year old.—

✍ I insert this for the Sake of such innocent Sufferers.

146. *Lunacy.*

480 Give Decoction of *Agrimony* four Times a day

481 Or, rub the Head several Times a-day with *Vinegar* in which *Ground-Ivy-Leaves* have been infused :

482 Or, boil Juice of *Ground-Ivy* with *sweet-Oil* and *white Wine* into an Ointment. Shave the Head, anoint it therewith, and chafe it in warm every other Day for three Weeks. Bruise also the Leaves and bind them on the Head, and give three Spoonfuls of the Juice warm every Morning. ✍ This generally cures Melancholy :

483 Or, *Electrify* : Tried.

147. *Raging Madness*§.

484. Ap-

§ It is a sure Rule, that all Madmen are Cowards, and may be conquered by binding only, without beating. (Dr. MEAD.)



484 Apply to the Head Cloths dipt in *cold Water* :

485 Or, fet the Patient with his Head under a great *Water-fall*, as long as his strength will bear :— Or pour water on his Head out of a Tea-kettle :

486 Or, let him eat nothing but *Apples* for a Month :

487 Or, nothing but *Bread* and *Milk* : Tried.

### 148. *The Bite of a mad Dog.*

488 Plunge into *cold Water* daily for 20 Days, and keep as long under it as possible.—This has cured, even after the *Hydrophobia* was begun||.

489 Or, mix Ashes of *Trefoil* with *Hog's lard*, and anoint the Part as soon as possible. Repeat twice or thrice at six Hours Distance. ¶ This has cured many : and particularly a Dog bit on the Nose by a mad Dog.

490 Or, as soon as bitten, moisten a Spoonful or two of *Salt*, with *Water* ; but do not make it quite fluid. Rub some of it into the Wound, and repeat this three or four times a Day for ten Days, binding likewise Part of it on the Wound.

491 Or, mix a Pound of *Salt*, with a Quart of *Water*. Squeeze, bathe and Wash the Wound with this for an Hour. Then bind some *Salt* upon it for twelve Hours.

N. B. The

¶ If this is really a nervous Disorder, what Wonder, if it should be cured by *cold Bathing* ?

N. B. The Author of this Receipt was bit fix Times by mad Dogs, and always cured himself by this Means.

493 *Galen* says, None ever failed of a Cure who took two Spoonfuls of *Ashes* of *Craw-fish* daily for forty Days.

494 Or, mix powder'd *Liver-wort*, four Drams : *black Pepper*, two Drams. Divide this into four Parts, and take one in *warm Milk* for four Mornings fasting. Dr. MEAD affirms he never knew this fail :—But it has sometimes failed.

495 Or, take two or three Spoonfuls of the juice of *Ribwort*, Morning and Evening, as soon as possible after the Bite. Repeat this for two or three Changes of the Moon. It has not been known to fail.

### 149. *The Measles*†.

☞ Immediately consult an honest Physician :

496 Drink only thin *Water-gruel*, or *Milk* and *Water*, the more the better ; or *Toast* and *Water*.

497 If the Cough be very troublesome, take frequently a Spoonful of *Barley-water* sweetened with *Oil of sweet Almonds* newly drawn, mixed with Syrup of *Maiden-hair*.

498 After the Measles, take three or four purges, and for some Weeks take care of catching Cold, use light Diet, and drink *Barley-water*, instead of Malt Drink.

### 150. *Menses*

† This Distemper is always preceded by a violent Cough, often fourteen Days before the red Spots come out.

150. *Menses obstructed.*

499 Be *Electrified*: Tried.

500 Or, take half a Pint of strong Decoction of *Penny-royal*, every Night at going to Bed:

501 Or, boil five large Heads of *Hemp*, in a Pint of Water to half. Strain it and drink it at going to Bed, two or three Nights. It seldom fails:—Tried.

502 Or, take from eight to twelve Grains of *Calomel*, in a Pill, for two or three Nights, taking Care not to catch Cold. It vomits and purges: Tried.

503 Or, pour twelve ounces of rectified Spirits of Wine on four ounces of Roots of *black Hellebore*, and let it stand in a warm Place twenty-four Hours. Pour it off, and take from thirty to forty Drops in any Liquid, fasting:

It is good likewise in the Green Sickness; in all Hypochondriacal Cases, and in obstinate Mad-ness.

504 Or, burn a little *Sulphur of Antimony* on a Chafing dish of Coals, and receive the smoke by a Funnel. In a few Minutes it will take Effect.

☞ Let any of these Medicines be used at the regular Times as near as can be judged. (See Dr. TISSOT.)

151. *Menses Nimii.*

505 Drink

505 Drink nothing but *cold water*, with a Spoonful of fine *Flour* stirred in it. At that time drink a Glass of the *coldest water* you can get, and apply a thick Cloth dipt in cold Water :

506 Or, put the Feet into *cold Water* :

507 Or, apply a Sponge dipt in *Red Wine* and *Vinegar* :

508 Or, *bleed* in the Arm. Stop the Orifice often with the Finger, and then let it bleed again :

509 Or, boil four or five Leaves of the *red Holy-Oak* in a Pint of Milk, with a small Quantity of Sugar. Drink this in the Morning ; if the Person can afford it, she may add a Tea-Spoonful of *Balm of Gilead*—This does not often fail :

510 Or, after a small *Rhubarb* Purge, boil the Peel of seven *Seville Oranges* in three Pints of Spring Water to a Quart. Take ten Spoonfuls sweetened with white Sugar, four times a Day.

511 Or, reduce to a fine Powder half an ounce of *Alum*, with a quarter of an ounce of *Dragon's Blood*. In a violent Case, take a quarter of a Dram every half Hour. It scarce ever fails to stop the Flux, before half an ounce is taken.

This also cures the *Whites*.

## 152. To resolve coagulated Milk.

512 Cover the Woman with a Table-cloth, and hold a Pan of *hot water* just under her Breast ;  
then

then stroke it three or four Minutes. Do this twice a Day, till it is cured.

### 153. *To increase Milk.*

513 Drink a Pint of *water*, going Bed :

514 Or, drink largely of *Pottage* made with *Legums* :

### 154. *To make Milk agree with the Stomach.*

515 If it lie heavy, put a little *Salt* in it; if it curdle, *Sugar*. For bilious Persons mix it with *water*.

### 155. *Nervous Disorders.*

516 Are of two Kinds : 1. Those which proceed from the Nerves being compressed by the Swelling of the muscular Flesh : Or, 2. When the Nerves themselves are disordered. In the former case, Temperance and Abstemiousness will generally cure : In the latter, when the Nerves perform their office too languidly, a GOOD AIR is the first Requisite. The Patient also should rise early, and as soon as the Dew is off the Ground, walk : Let his Breakfast be *Mother of Thyme* Tea, gathered in *June*, using half as much as we do of common Tea. It should be drank with the finest Sugar ; and Cream may be added if he please : Coffee must be avoided. When the Nerves are too sensible, let the Person breathe a proper Air. Let him



him eat Veal, Chickens, or Mutton. Vegetables should be eat sparingly; the most innocent is the French Bean whilst young, and the best Root, the Turnip. Wine should be avoided carefully: So should all Sauces. Sometimes he may breakfast upon a quarter of an ounce of the Powder of *Valerian Root* infused in hot Water, to which he may add Cream and Sugar. Tea is not proper. When the Person finds an uncommon oppression, let him take a large spoonful of the Tincture of *Valerian Root*.

✍ This Tincture should be made thus. Cut to pieces six Ounces of wild *Valerian-root*, gathered in June, and fresh dried. Bruise it by a few strokes in a Mortar, that the pieces may be split, but it should not be beat into Powder: Put this into a Quart of strong white Wine; cork the Bottle and let it stand three Weeks, shaking it every Day; then press it out and filtre the Tincture through Paper.

517 Take also as much as will lie on a Shilling of the Powder of *Mistletoe*, twice a Day, when the Stomach is most empty, fasting two Hours after it; then once a day, and afterwards every other, or every third day, 'till there is no more need of Medicines.

✍ Let this Plant be gathered in May, and the Leaves and Bark dried carefully in the free Air, without Sun, till they are brittle. Let them then be reduced to a fine Powder, and kept in that Form.

Dr. HILL.

N. B. The true, wild *Valerian* has no bad smell: If it has, Cats have urined upon it, which they will do, if they can come at it.

518. But

518 But I am firmly persuaded, there is no Remedy in Nature, for Nervous Disorders of every kind, comparable to the proper and constant use of the *Electrical Machine*.

### 156. *Nettle Rash*§.

519 Rub the Parts strongly with *Parsley*. Internals profit nothing.

### 157. *Old Age*.

520 Take *Tar-Water* Morning and Evening : Tried.

521 Or, Decoction of *Nettles* : Either of these will probably renew the Strength for some Years :

522 Or, be *electrified* daily.

### 158. *An old stubborn Pain in the Back*.

523 Steep Root of *Water-Fern* in water, till the Water become thick and clammy. Then rub the Parts therewith Morning and Evening.

### 159. *The Palsy*†.

524. Be

§ A slight Fever, (which sometimes lasts for Weeks or Months) attended with Itching or Smarting, and an Eruption just like that occasioned by *Nettles*. In *Georgia*, we called it, *The prickly Heat*.

† A *Palsy* is the Loss of Motion or Feeling, or both, in any particular part of the Body.

524 Be *Electrified* daily for three Months, from the Places where the Nerves spring, which are brought to the Paralytic part.—If the Parts beneath the Head are affected, the Fault is in the spinal Marrow. If half the Body, half the Marrow is touched.

☞ A *Palsy* may be cured in Spring or Summer, but rarely in Winter.

525 Or, Use the *cold Bath*, if you are under Fifty, rubbing and sweating after it :

526 Or, shred white *Onions*, and bake them gently in an earthen Pot, till they are soft: Spread a thick Plaister of this, and apply it to the benum'd part, all over the Side, if need be.—I have known this cure a person of 75 Years old.

527 Or, take *Tar-water*, Morning and Evening.

528 Or, boil *white* and *red Sage*, a handful of each in a Quart of *white Wine*. Strain and bottle it. Take a small Glass Morning and Evening.

☞ *This helps all Nervous Disorders.*

529 Or, take a Tea-spoonful of powdered *Sage* lying down in bed.

### 160. *Palsy of the Hands.*

530 Wash them often in Decoction of *Sage*, as hot as you can bear ;

531 Or, boil a Handful of *Elder-Leaves*, or two or three Spoonfuls of *Mustard-Seed* in a Quart of Water. Wash as often in this, as hot as may be.

161. *Palsy*

161. *Palsy of the Mouth.*

532 After purging well, chew *Mustard-Seed* often :

533 Or, hold in your Mouth, half an ounce of *Spirits of Lavender* :

534 Or, gargle with Juice of *Wood-Sage*.

169. *Palsy from working with white Lead or Verdigrease.*

535 Use warm Baths and a Milk Diet.

163. *The Palpitation, or beating of the Heart.*

536 Drink a Pint of cold water :

537 Or, apply outwardly a Rag dipt in *Vinegar* :

538 Or, be *electrified*: Tried.

539 Or, take a Decoction of *Mother-wort* every Night.

164. *The Piles (to prevent.)*

540 Wash the Parts often with cold water :

165. *The Piles (to cure.)*

541 Apply warm *Treacle* :

542. Or,

- 542 Or, a *Tobacco Leaf* steeped in Water twenty-four Hours :
- 543 Or, a Poultice of boiled *Brook-lime*. It seldom fails :
- 544 Or a bruised *Onion* skin'd; or roasted in Ashes. It perfectly cures the dry Piles :
- 545 Or, *Varnish*. It perfectly cures both the blind and bleeding Piles : Tried,
- 546 Or, fumigate with *Vinegar*, wherein red hot *Flints* have been quenched. This sustens even schirrhous Tumours.

### 166. *The inward Piles.*

- 547 Drink largely of *Treacle* and *Water* :
- 548 Or, swallow a Pill of *Pitch*, fasting. One Pill usually cures the bleeding Piles :
- 549 Or, take from one to two Drams of *Flour of Brimstone*, twice a Day, in a Cup of Water-Gruel.

### 167. *Violent Bleeding Piles.*

- 550 Lightly boil *Juice of Nettles*, with a little *Sugar* : Take two ounces. It seldom needs repeating.

### 168. *The Plague (to prevent.)*

- 551 Eat *Marigold Flowers* daily, as a Sallad, with *Oil* and *Vinegar* :

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552. Or,



552 Or, infuse *Rue, Sage, Mint, Rosemary, Wormwood*, of each a Handful, in two Quarts of the sharpest *Vinegar*, over warm Embers for eight Days. Then strain it thro' a Flannel, and add half an ounce of *Camphire*, dissolved in three ounces of rectified *Spirits of Wine*. With this wash the Loins, Face and Mouth, and snuff a little up the Nose when you go abroad. Smell to a Sponge dipt therein, when you approach infected Persons or Places.

### 169. *The Plague (to cure.)*

553 *Cold water* alone, drank largely, has cured it:

554 Or, an ounce or two of the Juice of *Mary-golds* :

555 Or, after bleeding fifty or sixty ounces, drink very largely of *Water sharpened with Spirit of Vitriol* :

556 Or, a Draught of *Brine* as soon as seized : sweat in Bed ; take no other Drink for some Hours.

557 Use *Lemon-Juice* largely in every Thing.

### 170. *The Pleurisy\**.

558 Take half a Dram of *Soot* :

559 Or, take out the Core of an Apple, fill it with white *Frankincense* ; stop it close with the Piece you cut out and roast it in Ashes. Mash and eat it. I.

560. Or,

\* A *Pleurisy* is a Fever attended with a violent Pain in the Side, and a Pulse remarkably hard.

- 560 Or, a Glas of *Tar-water* warm, every half Hour :
- 561 Or, of Decoction of *Nettles* ; and apply the boiled Herb hot, as a Poultrice. I never knew it fail.
- 562 Or, a Plaister of *Flour of Brimstone* and *white of an Egg* : Tried.—(See Dr. TISSOT.)
- 563 In Disorders of this kind, Dr. *Huxham* advises, “ Sip almost continually thin *Whey*, *Barley-water*, or *Hyssop-Tea*, sharpened with *Lemon* or *Vinegar* and *water*. If the Spitting stop suddenly take a little Vomit. Likewise camphorated *Vinegar*, with syrup of *Elder* or *Rasberries* is good. To appease the Cough, take often, a little at a time, of roasted *Apples*, *yea*, *Strawberries*, *Rasberries*, or *Currants*.

### 171. To one Poisoned.

- 564 Give one or two grains of *distilled Verdigrease* : It vomits in an Instant.
- 565 Let one poisoned by *Arsenic* dissolve a quarter of an ounce of *Salt of Tartar* in a Pint of *Water*, and drink every Quarter of an Hour as much as he can, till he is well.
- 566 Let one poisoned by *Opium* take thirty Drops of *Elixir of Vitriol*, every Quarter of an Hour, till the Drowsiness or Wildness ceases.
- 567 Let one poisoned with *Mercury Sublimate* dissolve an Ounce of *Salt of Wormwood* in a Gallon of *Water*, and drink largely of it. This will entirely destroy the Force of the Poison, if it be used soon.

568 Nothing cures the *African* Poison, but a Decoction of the Roots of the *Sensitive Plant*.

172. *Polypus in the Nose.*

569 Powder a Lump of *Alum* and snuff it up frequently. Then dissolve powdered *Alum* in *Brandy*: dip Lint therein, and apply it at going to Bed.

173. *A Prick or Cut that festers.*

570 Apply *Turpentine*.

174. *Ptyalism†.*

571 A very violent and stubborn Disorder of this kind was cured by *chewing* perpetually a little *dry Bread*, and swallowing it with the Spittle.

175. *An easy Purge.*

572 Drink a Pint of warmish *Water* fasting, walking after it :

573 Or, infuse from half a Dram to two Drams of *Damask Rose Leaves* dried, in half a Pint of warm *Water*, for twelve Hours :

574. Or, infuse three Drams of *Sena*, and a Scruple of *Salt of Tartar*, in half a Pint of *River-water* for twelve Hours. Then strain and take it in the Morning :

575 *Wild-Ash* is a Plant of the very same Nature with *Sena*, but of greater Virtue. Its Leaves taken in the same Quantity purge full as well, and do not gripe as *Sena* does. It is therefore far preferable to that which is brought from *Turkey* or *Italy*.

176. *A*

† A continual Spitting.

176. *A stronger Purge.*

576. Drink half a Pint of strong Decoction of *Dock-Root*.

577. Or, two drams of the powdered Root of *Monks Rhubarb*, with a Scruple of *Ginger*.

177. *The Quinsy.\**

578. Apply a large White-bread Toast, half an Inch thick, dipt in *Brandy*, to the Crown of the Head, 'till it dries :

579. Or, swallow slowly *White-Rose-Water*, mixed with Syrup of *Mulberries* : Tried.

580. Or, Juice or Jelly of *black Currants*, or Decoction of the Leaves of *Bark*.

581. Or, draw in, as hot as you can bear, the Fumes of *Red-Rose-Leaves* or *Camomile Flowers* boiled in *Vinegar*.

178. *A Quinsy of the Breast. §*

582. Take from eight to twenty drops of *Laudanum* lying down in Bed.

179. *The Rheumatism†.*

E 3

583. Or,

\* The *Quinsy* is, a Fever attended with Difficulty of Swallowing, and often of Breathing.

§ This is known by a sudden unaccountable Difficulty of Breathing, seizing a Person in the Night, or on any violent Motion.

† Rheumatical Pains are generally most violent as soon as you are warm in Bed.

583. Use the *cold Bath*, with rubbing and sweating:
584. Or, rub in warm *Treacle*, and apply to the Part brown Paper smeared therewith: Change it in twelve Hours: Tried.
585. Or, drink very largely of *Lavender-Cotton*, or *Elder-Top* Tea in Bed:
586. Or, drink half a Pint of *Tar-Water*, Morning and Evening:
587. Or, steep six or seven Cloves of *Garlick*, in half a pint of white Wine. Drink it lying down. It sweats, and frequently cures at once.
588. Or, mix Flour of *Brimstone* with *Honey*, equal Quantities. Take three Tea-spoonfuls at Night, two in the Morning; and one afterwards, Morning and Evening, till cured. This succeeds oftner than any Remedy I have found.
589. Or, live on new *Milk-why* and *White-bread* for fourteen days. This has cured in a desperate Case.
590. Or, pound the green Stalks of *English Rhu-barb* in *May* or *June*, with an equal Quantity of *Lump-Sugar*. Take a Nutmeg of this three or four Times a day. This seldom fails.

# 180. To restore the Strength after a Rheumatism.

591. Make a strong Broth of *Cow-heels* and wash the Parts with it warm twice a Day. It has restored one who was quite a Cripple, having no strength left either in his Leg, Thigh, or Loins.

592. Or,



592. Or, drink every Morning, half a pint of *Buck-bane Tea*, with a Tea-spoonful of *Spirits of Hartshorn*:

### 181. *Rickets (to prevent or cure.)*

593. Wash the Child every Morning in cold Water.

### 182. *Ring-Worms†.*

594. Apply rotten Apples:

595. Or, rub them with the Juice of *Houfelcek*:

596. Or, apply *Garlic* pounded:

597. Or, wash them with *Hungary Water* camphorated.

### 183. *Running at the Nose.*

598. Snuff up a Tea-spoonful of Spirit of *Hartshorn*.

### 184. *A Rupture.*

599. Foment with hot *Aqua Vitæ* for two Hours:

600. Or, *Trimony*, *Spleen-wort*, *Solomon's seal*, *roots*, a handful each; pick and wash well; stamp and boil them two Hours, in Quarts of white Wine, in a Vessel close stopp'd. Strain and drink a large Glass of this every Morning, and an Hour after

E 4

† Vulgarly called *Tetters*.

after drink another. It commonly cures in a Fortnight. A good Truss meantime is of great Use.

601. "I place," says Dr. *Riviere*, "a broad plank sloping from the Side of the Bed to the Ground. On this I lay the Patient upon pillows, with his Head downward. Then I foment the Part for half an Hour, with Cloths four Times doubled steeped in cold Water, gently touching it with my Fingers. Afterwards I bind on it, many Times doubled, a Cloth shap'd like a Triangle, wet in cold Water.—The Gut is generally restored to its place in a few Hours. If not, I repeat the Operation twice a Day, and in two or three Days the Disease is cured."

### 185. *A Rupture in Children.*

602. Boil a Spoonful of *Egg-shells* dried in an Oven and powdered, in a pint of Milk, or three quarters of a pint. Feed the Child constantly with Bread boiled in this Milk.

### 186. *A windy Rupture.*

603. Warm *Cow-Dung* well. Spread it thick on Leather, strewing some *Cummin-seeds* on it, and apply it hot. When cold, put on a new one. It commonly cures a Child (keeping his Bed) in two Days.

### 187. *A Scald Head.*

604. Anoint

604. Anoint it with *Barbadoes Tar* :

605. Or, apply daily *White-Wine-Vinegar*.——  
Tried.

### 188. *The Sciatica*.\*

606. Is certainly cured by a Purge taken in a few Hours after it begins :

607. Or, use *cold Bathing*, and sweat, together with the *Flesh-Brush* twice a Day :

609. “ Many have been cured in four or five Days, only by drinking half a Pint of *cold Water* daily in the Morning, and at four in the Afternoon.

610. Or, apply pounded Roots of *Burdock* and of *Elecampane* cold. This usually cures, if kept on twenty-four Hours ; but it gives pain :

611. Or, boil *Nettles* till soft. Foment with the Liquor, then apply the Herb as a Poultrice.—I have known this cure a *Sciatica* of fifty-five Years standing :

612. Or, apply *Nettles* bruised in a Mortar :

613. Or, apply Flannels dipt in *sale Lie*, boiled with Salt as hot as you can bear, for an Hour :

614. Or, a Mud made of powdered *Pitcoal* and warm Water. This frequently cures Weakness of the Limbs, most Disorders of the Legs, and Swellings and Stiffness of the Joints. It cured a Swelling of the Elbow-Joint, though accompanied with a *Fistula*, arising from a Caries of the Bone.

E 5

189. *Inflam-*

\* The *Sciatica* is a violent Pain in the Hip, chiefly in the Joint of the Thigh-Bone.

189. *Inflammation or Swelling of the Scrotum.*

615. Wash it thrice a day with strong Decoction of *Agrimony*.

190. *A Scorbatic Atrophy.*†

616. Use *cold Bathing* :—Which also cures all

191. *Scorbatic Pains.*

192. *Scorbatic Sores.*

617. Put half a pound of fresh shaved *Lignum Guaiacum*, and half an ounce of *Sena* into an earthen pot that holds six quarts. Add five quarts of soft water and lute the pot close. Set this in a kettle of cold water, and put it over a fire, till it has boiled three hours. Let it stand in the kettle till cold. When it has stood one night, drink daily half a pint, new Milk-warm, fasting, and at four in the afternoon. Wash with a little of it. In three months all the Sores will be dried up. Tried.

193. *The Scurvy.*‡

618. Live

† Such a Degree of Scurvy as causes the Flesh to waste away like a *Consumption*.

‡ The *Scurvy* is known by Heaviness of Body, Weariness, Rotteness of Gums, and yellow, lead, or violet-coloured Spots on the Legs.

N. B. A *Scurvy* attended with *Costiveness*, (which is most common) is termed a *Hot-Scurvy* : One attended with *Looseness*, a *Cold-Scurvy*.

618. Live on *Turnips* for a month :

619. Or, take *Tar-Water*, morning and evening, for three months :

620. Or, Decoction of great *Water-Dock*. Perhaps there is not in Nature a more effectual plant for the Scurvy than *Water-Dock* : Especially when it appears in cutaneous eruptions. But sometimes it requires patience.——The best way of making the Decoction is this : Put half a pound of the Bark from the Root in an earthen vessel. Pour on it six pints of rain water, and boil it gently till a quart is wasted. Then keep it in a cool place for use. You may drink half a pint warm, two, three, or four times a day.

It cures also, Relaxation, or Wind at the Stomach, and all disorders proceeding therefrom.——It cures all diseases of the Nerves, as Twitchings, Contractions, Tremblings, Convulsions, Palsies, febrile Heats and Colds, Head-achs, Vertigos, Vapours, Melancholy.

621. Or, three spoonfuls of *Nettle-juice* every morning : Tried.

622. Or, Decoction of *Burdock*. Boil three ounces of the dried Root in two quarts of water to three pints. Take half a pint daily ; unless it purges too much, if so take less. A Decoction of the Leaves (boiling one leaf four minutes in a quart of water) has the same Effect.

623. Or, take (from the small Branches in Spring,—from the branching roots in Autumn) four ounces of the fresh *inner Elm-Bark* : Boil them in two quarts of water to three pints,



and take a pint morning and evening. In a month or two this cures likewise almost any Leprosy or Surfeit: As does Decoction of *Burdock*.

624. Or, pound into a pulp, of *Seville Oranges*, sliced, rind and all, and powder Sugar, equal quantities. Take a tea-spoonful three or four times a day: Tried.

625. Or, squeeze the juice of half a *Seville Orange* into a pint of milk over the Fire. Sweeten the Whey with Loaf-sugar, and drink it every morning, new milk-warm. To make any Whey, milk should be skimmed, after it is boiled.

626. Or, pour three quarts of boiling water on a quart of *ground Malt*: Stir them well, and let the mixture stand covered close, for four hours: Strain it off, and use this as common drink: In hot weather, brew this fresh every day. It will hardly fail.

627. Or, take morning and evening a spoonful or two of *Lemon-juice* and *Sugar*. "It is a precious Remedy, and well tried." — Dr. MACKBRIDGE.

628. Water and Garden Cresses, Mustard and Juice of Scurvy-grass help in a cold Scurvy:

629. When there is a continual salt Taste in the Mouth, take a pint of *Lime-water* morning and evening:

### 194. *A broken Shin.*

630. Bind a dry *Oak-leaf* upon it.

195. *Shingles.*

195. *Shingles.\**

631. Drink *Sea-water* every morning for a week, toward the close, bathe also :

632. Or, apply pounded *Garlick* :

196. *Sickishness in the Morning.*

633. Eat nothing after Six in the evening :

197. *Sinews shrunk.*

634. Rub it every Morning with *fasting Spittle* :  
Tried.

635. Or, beat the Yolk of a new-laid *Egg*, mix it with a Spoonful of *Water*, and rub the part with it before the Fire three or four Times a Day.

198. *Skin rubbed off.*

636. Apply pounded *All-heal*.—It seldom needs repeating.

199. *Small Pox.*

637. Drink largely of *Toast* and *Water* :

638. Or, let your whole Food be *Milk* and *Water*, mixt with a little white Bread : Tried.

639. Or, *Milk* and *Apples* :

640. Take

\* A kind of *Ring-worm*, which incircles the body, like a belt of an hand's breadth.

640. Take Care to have a free, pure and cool Air. Therefore open the Casement every Day : only do not let it chill the Patient :

641. If they strike in, and Convulsions follow, drink a Pint of *cold Water* immediately. This instantly stops the Convulsions, and drives out the Pock : Tried.

“ There may be Pustules a second Time, coming out and ripening like the Small-pox, but it is barely a cutaneous Disorder.”

“ In violent Cases, bleed in the Foot : Bathe the Legs in warm Water, twice or thrice a Day, before and at the Eruption ; and apply boiled Turnips to the Feet. Never keep the Head too hot.

“ In very low depressed Cases, Wine may be given : And if the Pustules lie buried in the Skin, a gentle Vomit. In many Cases, a gentle Purge of *Manna*, *Cream of Tartar*, or *Rhubarb*.

“ In the crude ichorose Small-pox, a Dish of *Coffee* now and then, with a little thick Milk in it, has often quieted the vexatious Cough..

“ After the Incrustation is formed, change the Sick : but let it be with very dry, warm Linnen.”—Dr. HUXHAM.

208. *A long running Sore in the Back.*

642. Was entirely cured by eating *Betony* in every Thing :

643. Or, take every Morning two or three Spoonfuls of *Nettle-juice*, and apply Nettles bruised in a Mortar, to the Part. This cures any old Sore or Ulcer. I.

201. *Afore Mouth.*

644. Apply the White of an *Egg* beat up with *Loaf-Sugar* :

645. Or, gargle with the Juice of *Cinquefoil* :

646. Or, boil together a Pound of *Treacle*, three Yolks of Eggs, an Ounce of *Bole Armoniac* and a *Nutmeg* of *Alum* a quarter of an Hour. Apply this to the fore Part, or to an aching Tooth. Tried.

202. *Afore Throat.*

647. Take a Pint of *cold Water* lying down in Bed : Tried.

648. Or, apply a Chin-stay of *roasted Figs* :

649. Or, a Flannel sprinkled with Spirits of *Hartshorn* to the Throat, rubbing *Hungary-Water* on the Top of the Head : Tried.

650. Or, snuff a little *Honey* up the Nose.

651. An old fore Throat was cured by living wholly on *Apples* and *Apple-Water*.

203. *A Sprain.*

652. Hold the Part in very *cold Water* for two Hours : Tried.

653. Or, apply Cloths dipt therein, four Times doubled, for two Hours, changing them as they grow warm :

654. Or, bathe it in good *Crab-Verjuice* :

655. Or,

655. Or, boil *Bran* in *Wine-Vinegar* to a Poul-tice. Apply this warm, and renew it once in twelve Hours :
656. Or, mix a little *Turpentine* with Flour and the Yolk of an *Egg*, and apply it as a Plaister : This cures in a desperate Case.
657. Or, boil eight Ounces of *Castile Soap*, and as much *Bay-salt* in four Quarts of Water. Put the Part sprained into this for half an Hour : or foment with it.
658. Weakness remaining after a Sprain, is cured by fomenting the Part daily with *Beef-brine*.
659. Suppose the Ankle sprained. 1. Foment it with warm *Vinegar*, four or five Minutes every four Hours. 2. Stand, if you can, three or four Minutes at a Time on both your Feet, and frequently move the sprained Foot. Sometimes also while sitting with your Foot on a low Stool, move it to and fro. 3. Let it be gently rubbed with a warm Hand, at least thrice a Day. 4. Two Hours after every application of the *Vinegar*, let it be just wetted with *Spirits of Wine*, and then gently rubbed.

#### 204. *A venomous Sting.*

660. Apply the Juice of *Honey-suckle-Leaves* :
661. Or, a poultice of bruised *Plantane* and *Honey* :
662. Or, take inwardly, one Dram of *black Currant Leaves* powdered, It is an excellent Counter-poison.



205. *The Sting of a Bee.*

663. Apply *Honey*.

206. *Sting of a Nettle.*

664. Rub the Part with Juice of *Nettles*.

207. *Sting of a Wasp.*

665. Rub the Part with bruised Leaves of *House-leek* :

666. Or, of *Water-cresses* :

667. Or, of *Rue* :

668. Or, apply *Treacle* :

669. Or, bruised *Onions*, or *Garlick*.

208. *Sting of a Bee or Wasp in the Eye.*

670. Apply *Carduus* bruised, with the White of an *Egg* : Renew it, if it grows dry.

209. *A Stitch in the Side.*

671. Apply *Treacle* spread on a hot Toast. Tried,

210. *Accidental Sicknefs, or Pain in the Stomach.*

672. Vomit with a Quart of *warm Water*. Do this twice or thrice, omitting a Day between.

211. *Pain*

211. *Pain in the Stomach from bad Digestion.*

673. Take fasting, or in the Fit, half a pint of *Camomile-Tea*. Do this five or six Mornings :  
 674. Or, drink the Juice of half a large *Lemon* immediately after Dinner, every Day.—Dr. *Mead*.  
 675. Or, from twenty to forty Drops of *Elixir of Vitriol* in *Sage-Tea*, twice or thrice a Day :  
 676. Or, in the Fit, a Glass full of *Vinegar*.

212. *Choleric hot Pains, in the Stomach.*

677. Take half a pint of Decoction of *Ground-Ivy*, with a Tea-spoonful of the Powder of it, five or six Mornings. *I*.

213. *Coldness of the Stomach.*

678. Take a Spoonful of the Syrup of the Juice of *Carduus Benedictus*, fasting, for three or four Mornings : *I*.  
 679. Or, chew a Leaf of *Carduus* every Morning, and swallow the Spittle. Tried.

214. *Pain in the Stomach, with Coldness and Wind.*

680. Swallow five or six Corns of white *Pepper*, for six or seven Mornings. Tried.

215. *Stone, (to prevent.)*

681. Eat a crust of *dry Bread* every morning.  
Tried.

682. Or, drink a pint of *warm water* daily just before dinner. After discharging one Stone, this will prevent the generating of another. Stoop down and rise yourself up again. If you feel pain as if cut thro' the middle, the pain is not from the *Stone*, but *Rheumatism*. Beware of Costiveness. Use no violent Diuretics. *Mead* is a proper drink.

683. Or, slice a large *Onion*; pour half a pint of *warm water* upon it. After it has stood twelve hours, drink the Water. Do this every morning till you are well.

216. *In a Raging Fit.*

684. Beat *Onions* into a Pulp and apply them as a Poultice, part to the back, and part to each groin. It gives speedy ease in the most racking pain: Tried.

685. Or, Apply heated *Parsley*.

217. *Stone (to ease or cure.)*

686. Take Decoction of *Agrimony*, morning and evening: Tried.

687. Or, of *Camomile*:

688. Or, boil half a pound of *Parsnips* in a quart of water. Drink a glass of this morning and  
even-

evening, and use no other drink all the day.  
 —It usually cures in six weeks :

689. Or, take daily four pints of *Lime-water*, made by pouring four quarts of water on a pound of fresh calcined \* *Oyster-shells* and *Cockle-shells* :
690. “ Or, take morning and evening, a tea-spoonful of *Onions*, calcined in a fire-shovel into white Ashes, in white Wine. An ounce will often dissolve the Stone.”
691. Or, take a tea-spoonful of *Violet-seed* powdered, morning and evening. It both wastes the Stone, and brings it away.

## 218. *Stone in the Kidneys.*

692. Use the *cold Bath*.
693. Or, drink half a pint of *water* every morning :
694. Or, boil an Ounce of common *Thistle-root*, and four drams of *Liquorice* in a pint of Water. Drink half of it every Morning.

## 219. *Stoppage in the Kidnies.*

695. Take Decoction, or Juice, or Syrup of *Ground Ivy*, Morning and Evening.
- 696 Or, Juice of *Radishes* :
- 697 Or, half a pint of *Tar water* :

698. Or,

\* *i. e.* Heated red hot, and afterwards powdered.

698 Or, twelve Grains of *Salt of Amber* in a little Water.

220 *The Strangury.*

699 Drink largely of Decoction of *Turnips* sweeten'd with *Honey*.

700. Or, of warm *Lemonade*. Tried.

221. *Sunburn, (smarting.)*

701. Wash the face with *Sage-Tea*.

222. *A fresh Surfeit.*

702. Take about a nutmeg of the green Tops of *Wormwood*.

223. *To stop profuse Sweating.*

703. Drink largely of cold water.

224. *To prevent it.*

704. Mix an ounce of Tincture of *Peruvian Bark*, with half an ounce of *Spirit of Vitriol*. Take a tea-spoonful morning and night, in a glass of Water.

225. *To cure Night Sweats.*

705. Drink a gill of warm *Milk*, at lying down.

226. *Swelled*



226. *Swelled Glands in the Neck.*

706. Take *Sea-water* every other day.

227. *A white Swelling (on the Joints.)*

707. Hold the part half an hour every morning, under the Stream that falls from a Mill; or under a Pump or Cock. This cures also pains in the Joints. It seldom fails: Tried.

708. Or, pour on it daily a Stream of *warm water*.

709. Or, a Stream of *cold water* one day, and *warm* the next, and so on by turns:

710. Or, apply daily a Bladder filled with *warm water*.—Use these Remedies at first, if possible. It is likewise proper to intermix gentle Purges. to prevent a relapse:

711. Or, boiled *Nettles*.

228. *To dissolve white or hard Swellings.*

712. Take *white Roses*, *Elder Flowers*, *Leaves of Fox-glove*, and of *St. John's Wort*, a Handful of each: Mix with *Hog's-lard*, and make an Ointment:

713. Or, a green *Colefwort* leaf, having the veins bruised with the haft of a knife. Renew it twice a day.

714. Or, hold them morning and evening in the steam of *Vinegar* poured on red hot *Flints*.

229. *To fasten the Teeth.*

715. Chew

715. Chew often Roots of *Brook-lime* :

716. Or, put powdered *Alum* the quantity of a nutmeg, in a quart of *Spring-water*, for twenty-four hours. Then strain the water and gargle with it :

717. Or, gargle often with *Phyllerea-leaves* boiled with a little *Alum* in *Forge-water*.

### 230. To clean the Teeth.

718. Rub them with *Ashes* of burnt *Bread*.

### 231. To prevent the Tooth-ach.

719. Wash the Mouth with *cold water* every morning, and rinse them after every meal :

720. Or, rub the Teeth often with *Tobacco-ashes*.

### 232. To cure the Tooth-ach.

721. Be *electrified* thro' the Teeth : Tried.

722. Or, apply to the aching Tooth an artificial *Magnet* .

723. Or, rub the Cheek a quarter of an hour :

724. Or, lay roasted Parings of *Turnips* as hot as may be behind the Ear :

725. Or, put a leaf of *Betony*, bruised, up the Nose :

726. Or, lay bruised or boiled *Nettles* to the Cheek : Tried.

\*726. Or,

\*726. Or, lay a Clove of *Garlick* on the Tooth :

727. Or, hold a slice of *Apple* slightly boiled between the Teeth : Tried.

728. Or, dissolve a Dram of crude *Sal Ammoniac* in two Drams of *Lemon Juice* : Wet *Cotton* herein and apply :

729. Or, apply to the Cheek *Gum Tacamahac* spread on *Silk* :

730. Or, keep the feet in warm *Water*, and rub them well with Bran, just before Bed-time : Tried.

✍ The first twenty Teeth generally last till the sixth or seventh Year. After that, till the fourteenth or fifteenth Year, they fall out one by one, and are succeeded by others.

The shedding of the Teeth is wisely intended, and brought about in a singular manner. Their Hardness will not admit of Distension like other Parts of the Body. Hence after an enlargement of the Jaw-bone, the original Teeth are no longer able to fill up the Cavities of it. They must stand unsupported by each other, and leave spaces between them. Under the first Teeth therefore is placed a new Set, which by constantly pressing upon their roots, rob them of their Nourishment, and finally push them out of their Sockets.

233. *Tooth-ach from cold Air.*

731. Keep the Mouth full of warm *Water*.

234. *Teeth set on Edge.*

732. Rub

732. Rub the Tops of the Teeth with a dry Towel :

☞ There is no such Thing as *Worms in the Teeth*. Children's using *Coral*, is always uselefs, often hurtful.

*Forcing the Teeth into Order* is always dangerous.—*Filing* is generally hurtful.

All rough and cutting *Powders* destroy the Teeth : So do all common *Tinctures*.

*Sweetmeats* are apt to hurt the Teeth, if the Mouth be not rinsed after them.—*Cracking Nuts* often breaks off the Enamel : so does *biting Thread* in two.

Constant Use of Tooth-picks is a bad Practice ; “ Constant Smoaking of Tobacco destroys many good Sets of Teeth.” Mr. *Beardmore*.

### *Extreme Thirst* (without a Fever)

733. Drink *Spring Water*, in which a little *Sal Prunellæ* is dissolved.

### 236. *Pain in the Testicles.*

734. Apply *Pellitory of the Wall* beaten up into a Poultice, changing it Morning and Evening.

### 237. *Testicles inflamed.*

735. Boil *Bean Flour*, in three Parts Water, one Part *Vinegar*.

238. *To draw out Thorns, Splinters, and Bones.*

736. Apply *Nettle-Roots* and *Salt* :

737. Or, *Turpentine* spread on *Leather*.

239. *Thrush*\*.

738. Mix *Juice of Celandine* with *Honey* to the *Thickness of Cream*. Infuse a little powder'd *Saffron* : Let this simmer a while and scum it : Apply it (where needed) with a feather. At the same time give eight or ten grains of *Rhubarb* : To a grown Person, twenty.

739. Or, Burn *Scarlet Cloth* to *Ashes* and blow them into the *Mouth*. This seldom fails.

240. *Torpor* ; (or *Numbness of the Limbs*).

740. Use the *cold Bath*, with rubbing and sweating.

241. *Twisting of the Guts*.

741. Many at the point of *Death* have been cured by taking one, two, or three *Pounds of Quick-silver*, Ounce by Ounce. (PAREUS.)

242. *Tympany* : or *Windy Dropsy*.

742. Use

\* Little white *Ulcers* in the *Mouth*.



742. Use the *cold Bath* with Purges intermixt :

743. Or, mix the Juice of *Leeks* and of *Elder*.  
Take two or three Spoonfuls of this, Morning  
and Evening : Tried.

243. *A Vein or Sinew cut.*

744. Apply the inner green Rind of *Hazel* fresh  
scraped.

244. *The Vertigo : or Swimming in the  
Head.*

745. Take a *Vomit* or two.

746. Or, use the *cold Bath* for a Month :

747. Or, in a *May* Morning, about Sun-rise,  
snuff up daily the Dew that is on *Mallow-leaves*

748. Or, apply to the Top of the Head, shaven,  
a Plaister of Flour of Brimstone, and Whites  
of Eggs : Tried.

749. Or, take every Morning half a Dram of  
*Mustard-seed*.

245. *Vigilia, Inability to sleep.*

\*750. Apply to the Forehead for two Hours,  
Cloths four times doubled and dipt in *cold Wa-  
ter*. I have known this applied to a lying-in  
Woman, and her life saved thereby :

751. Or, apply to the Head, a Poultice of *Hen-  
bane* and *Poppy-seed*, beaten together :

752. Or, take a Grain or two of *Camphire*. It is both safer and surer than *Opium* :

753. *Assa-fætida*, from ten to thirty Grains, likewise will in most cases have as much effect as *Opium*.

## 246. *Bite of a Viper or Rattle-snake.*

754. Apply bruised *Garlick* :

755. Or, rub the Place immediately with *common Oil*.—*Quere*, Would not the same cure the Bite of a mad *Dog* ? Would it not be worth while to make a trial on a *Dog* ?

## 247. *To prevent the Bite of a Viper.*

756 Rub the Hands with the Juice of *Radishes*.

## 248. *An Ulcer.*

757. Dry and powder a *Walnut-leaf*, and strew it on, and lay another *Walnut-leaf* on that :—*Tried*.

758. Or, boil *Walnut-tree leaves* in Water with a little Sugar. Apply a Cloth dipt in this, changing it once in two Days. This has done Wonders.

759. Or, foment Morning and Evening with a Decoction of *Walnut-tree Leaves*, and bind the Leaves on. This has cured foul Bones : Yea and a Leprosy. *Tried*.

249. *Ulcer*

249. *Ulcer in the Bladder or Kidnies.*760. Take Decoction of *Agrimony* thrice a Day :761. Or, Decoction, Powder, or Syrup of *Horse-tail*.250. *Ulcer in the Gum or Jaw.*762. Apply *Honey of Roses* sharpen'd with *Spirit of Vitriol* :763. Or, fill the *Whites* of Eggs boiled hard and split, with *Myrrh* and *Sugar-candy* powder'd. Tie them up, and hang them on Sticks lying a-crofs a Glafs. A Liquid distills, with which anoint the Sores often a Day.251. *A Fistulous Ulcer.*764. Apply *Wood Betony* bruised, changing it daily.252. *A Bleeding Varicous Ulcer in the Leg.*765. Was cured only by constant *cold Bathing*.253. *A malignant Ulcer.*766. Foment Morning and Evening, with a Decoction of *Mint*. Then sprinkle on it finely powdered *Rue*.767. Or, Burn to ashes (but not too long the  
F 3 gross

gross stalks on which the *red Coleworts* grow. Make a plaister with this and fresh Butter. Change it once a day :

768. Or, apply a 'Poultice of boiled *Parfnips*. This will cure even when the Bone is foul.

769. Or, be *electrified* daily. Tried.

### 254. *An Ulcer in the Urethra.*

770. Take a Clove of *Garlick*, morning and evening :

### 255. *An easy and safe Vomit.*

771. Boil half a handful of *Artichoke Leaves* in a quart of water. The more you drink of warm water after it, the better :

772. Or, pour a dish of Tea on twenty Grains of *Ipecacuanha*. You may sweeten it if you please. When it has stood four or five minutes, pour the Tea clear off, and drink it.

### 256. *To stop Vomiting.*

773. If the Vomiting be not the effect of a Medicine; after every vomit drink a pint of warm water :

774. Apply a large *Onion* slit across the grain to the pit of the Stomach : Tried.

775. Or, take a spoonful of *Lemon-juice* and six grains of *Salt of Wormwood*.

### 257. *Bloody Urine.*

776. Take

776. Take twice a day a pint of Decoction of *Agrimony*:

777. Or, of Decoction of *Yarrow*.

## 258. *Urine by Drops with Heat and Pain.*

778. Drink nothing but *Lemonade*: Tried.

779. Or, beat up the Pulp of five or six roasted *Apples* with near a quart of water. Take it at lying down. It commonly cures before morning.

## 259. *Involuntary Urine.*

780. Use the *cold Bath*:

781. Or, take a tea-spoonful of powder'd *Agrimony* in a little water, morning and evening:

782. Or, a quarter of a pint of *Alum-poffet Drink*, every night:

783. Or, foment with *Rose-leaves* and *Plantane-leaves* boiled in Smiths Forge water. Then apply plaisters of *Alum* and *Bole Armoniac*, made up with *Oil* and *Vinegar*.

## 260. *Sharp Urine.*

784. Take two spoonfuls of fresh juice of *Ground-Ivy*:

## 261. *Suppression of Urine.*



785. Is sometimes relieved by *Bleeding* :  
 786. Or, drink largely of warm *Lemonade* : Tried.  
 787. Or, a scruple of *Nitre*, every two hours :  
 788. Or, take a spoonful of Juice of *Lemons*.  
 sweetened with syrup of *Violets*.

### 262. *Uvula* † *inflam'd*.

789. Gargle with a Decoction of beaten *Hempseed* :  
 790. Or, with a Decoction of *Dandelion*.

### 263. *Uvula* *relaxed*.

791. Bruise the veins of a *Cabbage-leaf*, and lay it hot on the Crown of the Head, repeat if needed, in two hours. I never knew it fail.  
 792. Or, gargle with an Infusion of *Mustardseed*.

### 264. *Warts*.

793. Rub them daily with a *Radish* :  
 794. Or, with Juice of *Marigold Flowers* : it will hardly fail :  
 795. Or, Water in which *Sal Armoniac* is dissolved.  
 796. Or, apply bruised *Purslain* as a poultice, changing it twice a day. It cures in seven or eight days.

### 265. *Weak*-

† This is usually called the *Palate of the Mouth*.

265. *Weakness in the Ancles.*

798. Hold them in *cold water* a quarter of an hour, morning and evening.

266. *A soft Wen.*

799. Wrap Leaves of *Sorrel* in a wet paper, and roast them in the Embers. Mix it with finely sifted *Ashes* into a Poultice. Apply this warm daily.

800. Dr. *Riviere* says, "I cured a Wen as big as a large Fist, thus: I made an Instrument of hard Wood, like the Stone with which the Painters grind their Colours on a Marble. With this I rubbed it half an Hour twice a Day. Then I laid on a suppurating Plaister very hot, which I kept on four or five Days. The Wen suppurated and was opened. Afterward all the Substance of it turned into Matter, and was evacuated. Thus I have cured many since."

267. *The Whites.*

801. Live chastly. Feed sparingly. Use Exercise constantly. Sleep moderately, but never lying on your Back:

802. Take eight Grains of *Jalap* every eight Days. This usually cures in five Weeks:

803. Or, first bleed. Then purge thrice with twenty Grains of *Rhubarb*, and five of *Calomel*:

804. Or, boil four or five Leaves of the *white Holy-Oak* in a Pint of Milk with a little Sugar.

Then add a Tea-spoonful of *Balm of Gilead*.  
Drink this every Morning.—It rarely fails.

805. Or, make *Venice-Turpentine*, *Flour*, and *fine Sugar*, equal Quantities, into small Pills. Take three or four of these Morning and Evening. This also cures most Pains in the Back :

806. Or, in a Quarter of a Pint of Water, wherein three Drams of *Tamarinds* and a Dram of *Lentisk-wood* has been boiled, when cold infuse *Sena* a Dram, *Coriander-seed* and *Liquorice* a Dram and half each. Let them stand all Night. Strain the Liquor in the Morning, and drink it daily two Hours before Breakfast :

807. Or, take *Quick-silver* and *Aqua Sulphurata*, as for an Asthma.—This seldom fails.

## 268. *A Whitlow.*

808. Apply *Treacle*: Tried.

809. Or, *Honey* and *Flour*: Tried.

810. Or, a Poultice of *chew'd Bread*. Shift it once a Day :

811. Or, of *Water-Lilly*:

812. Or, a Plaister of *Ground-Ivy* stampd.

## 269. *Worms*\*.

813. Take

\* A Child may be known to have the Worms, by Chilliness, Paleness, hollow Eyes, Itching of the Nose, Starting in Sleep, and an unusual Stinking Breath.—Worms are never found in Children that live wholly on Milk.

813. Take a Spoonful of *Salt* in a Glass of Water every Morning :
814. Or, a Tea-cup full of strong Infusion of *Peach-Leaves*, sweetened with Honey, fasting an Hour after :
815. Or, two Tea-spoonfuls of *Brandy* sweeten'd with Loaf-Sugar :
816. Or, a Spoonful of Juice of *Lemons* : Or, two Spoonfuls of *Nettle-juice* :
817. Or, boil four ounces of *Quick-silver* an Hour, in a Quart of clear Water. Pour it off and bottle it up. You may use the same Quicksilver again and again. Use this for common Drink : or at least, Night and Morning, for a Week or two. Then purge off the dead Worms with fifteen or twenty Grains of *Jalap*.
818. Or, take two Tea-spoonfuls of *Worm-seed*, mixt with *Treacle* for six Mornings :
819. Or, a Dram of powdered *Fern-Root* boiled in *Mead*. This kills both the flat and round Worms. Repeat the Medicinē from Time to Time.

## 270. Flat Worms.

820. Take *Filings of Tin* and *red Coral*, of each an equal Quantity : Pound them together into a very fine Powder : Of which one Dram, made into a Bolus with *Conserve of the Tops of Sea-wormwood*, is to be taken twice a Day.

271. *Wounds.*

If you have not an honest Surgeon at Hand,

821. Apply Juice or Powder of *Yarrow*: *I.*  
 822. Or, bind Leaves of *Ground-Ivy* upon it:  
 823. Or, *Wood-Betony* bruised. This quickly  
 heals even cut Veins and Sinews, and draws  
 out Thorns or Splinters.  
 824. Or, keep the Part in *cold Water* for an Hour,  
 keeping the Wounds closed with your Thumb.  
 Then bind on the thin Skin of an *Egg-shell*  
 for Days or Weeks, till it falls off of itself.  
 Regard not, tho' it prick or shoot for a Time.

272. *Inward Wounds.*

825. Infuse *Yarrow* twelve Hours in warm Water. Take a Cup of this four Times a Day. *I.*

273. *Putrid Wounds.*

826. Wash them Morning and Evening with warm Decoction of *Agrimony*. If they heal too soon, and a Matter gathers underneath, apply a Poultice of the Leaves pounded, changing them once a Day till well.

274 *Wounded*



274. *Wounded Tendons.*

827. Boil *Comfrey-Roots* to a thick Mucilage, and apply this as a Poultice, changing it once a Day.

275. *To open a Wound that is closed too soon.*

828. Apply bruised *Centaury*.

C O L D

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# COLD-BATHING

Cures Young Children of

## CONVULSIONS,

Coughs

Cutaneous Inflammations, Pimples, and Scabs

Gravel,

Inflammations of the Ears, Navel, & Mouth,

Rickets,

Suppression of Urine,

Vomiting,

Want of Sleep.

It prevents the Growth of Hereditary

Apoplexies

Asthmas

Blindness

Consumptions

Deafness

Deliria

Gout

King's Evil

Melancholy

Palsies

Rheumatism

Stone

It frequently cures every nervoust†, and every Paralytic Disorder : In particular,

The Asthma,  
 Ague, of every sort  
 Atrophy  
 Blindness \*  
 Cancer  
 Chin-Cough  
 Coagulated Blood after Bruises  
 Consumption  
 Convulsions  
 Coughs  
 Complication of Distempers  
 Convulsive Pains \*  
 Deafness \*  
 Dropsy  
 Epilepsy  
 Violent Fevers  
 Gout, (running)  
 Hectic Fevers  
 Hysterical Pains \*  
 Incubus  
 Inflammations \*  
 Involuntary Stool or Urine \*  
 Lameness  
 (Old) Leprosy  
 Lethargy  
 Loss of Appetite, of \* Smell, \* Speech,  
     \* Taste,  
 Nephritic Pains  
 Palpitation of the Heart

† And this, I apprehend, accounts for its frequently curing the Bite of a *mad Dog*; especially if it be repeated for twenty-five or thirty Days successively.

Pain in the Back, Joints, \* Stomach,  
 Rheumatifms  
 Rupture  
 Suffocations  
 Sciatica \*  
 Surfeits (at the Beginning)  
 Scorbutic Pains \*  
 Swelling on the Joints.  
 Stone in the Kidneys.  
 Torpor of the Limbs, even when the Use of  
 them is lost.  
 Tetanus  
 Tympany  
 Vertigo  
 St. Vitus's Dance  
 Vigilia  
 Varicous Ulcers  
 The Whites

But in all Cases where the Nerves are obstructed, (such as are those marked thus \*) you should go to Bed immediately after, and sweat.

'Tis often useful to use the *hot Bath* a few Days, before you use the *cold*.

Wise Parents should dip their Children in cold Water every Morning, till they are three quarters old; and afterwards their Hands and Feet.

Washing the Head every Morning in cold Water, prevents Rheums, and cures Coughs, old Head-achs, and sore Eyes.

Water



Water drinking generally prevents

Apoplexies,  
Asthmas,  
Convulsions,  
Gout,  
Hysterical Fits,  
Madness,  
Palsies,  
Stone,  
Trembling.

To this Children should be bred up from their Cradles.

The best Water to drink, especially for those who are much troubled with the Wind, is Rain-water. After it has settled, draw it off clear into another Vessel, and it will keep sweet for a long Time.

*Electrifying*, in a proper Manner, cures

St. Anthony's Fire,  
Blindness  
Blood Extravasated,  
Bronchocele,  
Burns or Scalds  
Coldness in the Feet  
Contraction of the Limbs,  
Convulsions,  
Cramp,  
Deafness  
Falling Sickness,

Feet

Feet violently disorder'd,  
 Felons,  
 Fistula Lachrymalis,  
 Fits,  
 Flooding,  
 Ganglions,  
 Gout  
 Head-ach,  
 Imposthumes,  
 Inflammations,  
 King's Evil,  
 Knots in the Flesh,  
 Lameness,  
 Wasting,  
 Weakness of the Legs,  
 Locked Jaws or Joints,  
 Leprosy,  
 Menstrual Obstructions,  
 Pain in the Stomach,  
 Palsy,  
 Palpitation of the Heart.  
 Rheumatism,  
 Ring-worms,  
 Sciatica,  
 Shingles,  
 Sinews shrunk,  
 Stiff Joints,  
 Sprain, however old,  
 Surfeit,  
 Swellings of all sorts,  
 Sore Throat  
 Tooth-ach,  
 Ulcers,  
 Wens,

Nor have I yet known one single Instance, wherein it has done Harm : So that I cannot but doubt the Veracity of those who have affirmed the contrary. Dr. *De Haen* positively affirms, “ it can do no Hurt in any Case : ” that is, unless the Shock be immoderately strong.

*Fasting Spittle* outwardly applied every Morning, has sometim relieved, and sometimes cured

Blindness,  
Contracted Sinews, from a Cut,  
Corns, (mixt with chew'd Bread and applied every Morning.)  
Cuts, (fresh)  
Deafness,  
Eye lids, red and inflamed,  
Scorbutic Tetters,  
Sore Legs,  
Warts.

Taken inwardly, it relieves or cures

Asthmas,  
Cancers,  
Falling Sicknefs,  
Gout,  
Gravel,  
King's Evil,  
Leprosy,  
Palsy,  
Rheumatism,  
Scurvy,  
Stone,  
Swelled Liver,

The best Way is, To eat about an Ounce of hard Bread, or Sea-biscuit, every Morning, fasting two or three Hours after. This should be done, in stubborn Cases, for a Month or six Weeks.

\* \* I advise all in or near *London*, to buy their Medicines at the Apothecaries Hall. There they are sure to have them good.

F I N I S.









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